

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

THE FARM, formerly the Property of Col. Richard Brown, situated in Straban township, Adams county, on the Conowing creek, at present in the occupancy of Mr. John Shriver, is offered for Sale on the most advantageous terms. The Tract contains 380 ACRES, more or less, of excellent land, in fine cultivation, the improvements on which are a two story Brick HOUSE, BANK BARN, &c. The Property will be shown by the Tenant, on the premises. For the Terms of Sale, apply to JOHN B. MPHERSON, Gettysburg. March 15. tf

STRAYED

FROM the farm of the Subscriber, living in Franklin township, about three miles from Gettysburg, on the Black's Tavern Turnpike, in October last, 5 Sheep, & a yearling CALF. A suitable Reward will be given for information so that I get them again. JAMES ROWAN, Jr. March 22. 3t

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed Monday the 25th of April next, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Courthouse in the borough of Gettysburg. WILLIAM JONES. March 22. 3t

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth; and that they have appointed the Fourth Monday of April next, for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, when and where you may attend if you think proper. CHARLES H. GRANT. March 22. 3t

To all Interested.

Daniel Sheffer, Esq. surviving Wm. Scott, Esq. deceased, Judges of the Orphans' Court of Adams County, for the use of David Bosserman, vs. Jacob Bosserman. No. 5. Jan. T. 1831. Alias Vend. Exponas. March 15. 1c

BRIGADE ORDERS.

The Enrolled Militia of the 2d Brig. 5th Div. P. M. ARE required to be paraded and trained, as follows, viz:— IN COMPANIES, on Monday the 2d of May next, at such places as the Commanding Officers may direct. IN BATTALIONS, as follows, viz. The 1st Battalion of the 90th Regiment, on Monday the 9th; the 2d do. of do. on Tuesday the 10th; The 1st Battalion of the 89th Regiment, on Wednesday the 11th; the 2d do. of do. on Thursday the 12th; The 1st Battalion of the 88th Regiment, on Friday the 13th; the 2d do. of do. on Saturday the 14th of May next—unless the Commanding Officers shall direct REGIMENTAL Trainings instead thereof. The York & Adams county Liberty Battalion will meet for drill and inspection, at such time and place as the Commanding Officer may direct. The Volunteers within the bounds of the 90th and 89th Regiments, not attached to the Battalion, will meet with the Militia for drill and inspection. The Volunteers of the 80th Regiment, will meet for drill and inspection at such time and place as they be directed by the Colonel of said Regiment. THE APPEALS: For the Militia, on Monday the 1st of June next; for the Volunteers, on Monday the 1th of November next. J. SANDERS, Brigade Inspector, 2d Brigade 5th Div. Pennsylvania Militia. March 22, 1831. tp

POETRY.

STANZAS.—BY SIR JOHN MALCOM. "Oh that I had the wings of a dove, that I might flee away and be at rest." So prayed the Psalmist to be free From mortal bonds and earthly thrall; And such or soon or late shall be Full oft the heart-breathed prayer of all; And when life's latest sands we rove, With faltering foot and aching breast, Shall sigh for wings that wait the dove, To flee away and be at rest. While hearts are young and hopes are high. A fairy dream doth life appear: Its sights are beauty to the eye; Its sounds are music to the ear; But soon it glides from youth to age: And of its joys no more possessed, We, like the captives of the cage, Would flee away and be at rest. Is our fair Woman's angel smile, All bright and beautiful as day? So of her cheek and eye the while, Time steals the rose and dims the ray; She wanders in the spirits' land, And we, with speechless grief oppressed, As o'er the faded form we stand, Would gladly share her place of rest. Beyond the hills—beyond the seas— Oh! for the pinions of a dove; Oh! for the morning's wings to flee Away, and be with them we love: When all is fled that's bright and fair, And life is but a wintry waste, This—this, at last must be our prayer, To flee away and be at rest.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the London Court Journal. The Talba, or the Moor of Portugal, a Romance, by Mrs. Bray.—The melancholy and unfortunate history of the unfortunate Inis de Castro is here well wrought into a chronicle of Moorish history. The Talba is a Mahometan expression, similar in meaning to that of philosopher: Mrs. Bray has made a very picturesque personage of hers; and she has also succeeded in giving considerable action and interest to her narrative. The following scene is an animated sketch of a combat to which a young Moor is condemned. 'All was in readiness. Alonzo cast a look on Hamet, in which there was something less severe than his usual expression:—'Art thou prepared?' said the king. 'Ay, for life or death!' replied Hamet. 'Then God be thy judge, young man,' said Alonzo, as he raised his arm and gave the signal.—The trumpet gave one clear and hollow blast. It curdled the blood; for it sounded like the knell of death, to all but the obdurate of heart. Ere the echoes of the surrounding mountains had finished repeating the awful clarion, the barrier was thrown open; and with one bound the bull burst out. With nostrils smoking, as he uttered fearful bellowings, he stood gazing around, shook his sides, pawed the ground with his broad hoofs, but did not advance to the combat. He was black in color, and therefore he had been named Nero. Whilst thus he stood, wild cries arose from the circus. They were strange and mingled; some seemed uttered in joy that the animal shewed little symptoms of being willing for the attack.—The more brutal Portuguese, however,—those true lovers of the game, who could forget even humanity in their sports—greeted the creature with yells, hoots, and hissings; since it was always doomed an infallible mark of cowardice in the bull if he did not instantly attack his foe. Hamet was ready to receive him: his wood-knife in his hand—his eye fixed on his enemy. His fine person drawn to its utmost height, every muscle in his slender limbs seemed to swell and to shew its power, as he stood, like a greyhound on the slip, eager for the hardy encounter. Dogs are sent in, when the bull, that had been thus irritated by having the dogs turned out upon him,—a usual practice, whenever the animal shewed any delay in the attack,—now sufficiently convinced all the spectators that such delay was not from want of spirit.—With an aspect full of savage fury, he lashed his sides with his broad tail, bellowed, tore up the ground with hoofs and horns, and darted forward towards Hamet. The youth, by leaping with an agility alone to be compared to the nimble-footed chamois as it springs from rock to rock, endeavored, but in vain, to avoid the continued pursuit of the bull, his eye ever watchful for the moment of attack. No such moment occurred; and it seemed evident that his life would terminate with the time in which he should become spent and breathless, from the violent exertions he made to preserve it. Hassan saw this. He clasped his hands together in agony—he looked up to heaven—he uttered fearful cries, that mingled even with his prayers. 'He will die! he will die!' exclaimed Hassan. 'O for an angel's wing to wait him hence in safety! Mortal aid is there none to save him. But see, prophet of Mecca! what a daring act! He has seized the terrible animal by the horns; he suffers himself to be dragged round the arena. Now he hangs by one hand: he stabs him in the throat; the blood spouts like a fount

of waters, but the brute still lives.—Look! Hamet falls from his hold! God save thee! He is up again! he is on his feet! O, Allah, how I thank thee! He flies! he flies! but look! the brute is mad with fury; gored with wounds. See how he tears up the sand. He follows—he follows. How will Hamet escape? He has driven the youth close to the barrier; there is no escape, no hope; he must fall! 'He falls not, he falls not!' exclaimed Cassim. 'O noble Hamet!' At this instant a loud, continued, and deafening shout of applause shook the arena; for Hamet, bold, active, quick of eye and vigorous of limb, with one bound, at the very instant the bull was about to toss him on his horns, sprang on the animal's back, and leapt over him. He ran forward. Nero had already received more than one stab from the knife. None of them, however, reached any mortal part; still he bled fast, and there was hope, could Hamet but keep him at bay till the creature was somewhat spent by loss of blood, he might even yet despatch him. So great was the interest excited in the breasts of the spectators, that many called out to him to make for the extremity of the arena, under the king's pavilion, as being farthest removed from his enemy.

"The bull had, indeed, turned again to the pursuit, and that with so much fierceness, the last efforts of his rage, that the sight of it impressed horror.—His blood streamed from his flanks; he bounded, rather than ran, forward with dreadful bellowings. He shook his neck and sides, tossed the sand in his career, whilst volumes of smoke arose from his mouth and nostrils. Hamet, as a final effort, determined to spring upon him, and for that purpose, when within a few yards of the bull, turned to confront him. His foot slipped, he fell, and the knife dropped from his hand. All hope fled: for at this instant he stood close to the barrier, which cut off all retreat, and the wild bull was making towards him, with head bent, to gore him to death with his horns. A cry of horror arose from the arena. Hamet sprang up. There was no escape. Ines de Castro sat immediately above the very spot where the youthful Moor was in so much danger. Quick in feeling and in thought, she tore from her shoulders the crimson mantle in which she was wrapt, and threw it into the arena with so true a hand, that Hamet caught it, cast it over the bull's head as he prepared to gore him, and ere the beast could disentangle himself from the blind thus thrown over him, Hamet recovered his knife, that lay close at his feet, and struck it into the spine. His mighty enemy fell, a convulsed corpse."

Standing a Shot.—Kean, from an early manhood, has had an internal complaint—for which he has always been his own physician, and prescribed that sovereign balm called "brandy;" and he generally finds relief—at least it always proves an "alternative." While lately travelling from London to Belfast, on quitting the coach at Donegal Arms, he missed his sovereign balm, and called out to the Irish waiter, to search the lately abdicated vehicular conveyance, as he had left his "pocket pistol" behind. "The deuce a pistol can I find," cried the searching Irishman, "or any thing else but this?" producing a leather covered charm. "Why, that's it, you blockhead," exclaimed Kean, suiting the action to the word, and tasting to be convinced. Pat scented the cordial, and laughing, cried, "Do you call that a pistol, sir?—Why, then, faith, though I'm a peaceable man, I wouldn't mind standing a shot or two of that pistol myself."

We saw last week a model of a very ingeniously constructed wagon, the object of which is, to materially lessen the power requisite to move a given weight. It consists of 4 wheels of sufficient thickness to admit of an indentation on the inside of each rim, lined with iron, and sufficiently large to receive friction wheels therein, on which the entire load rests, securing more effectually the lever principle and presenting much less resistance than is ordinarily experienced. Other advantages, too, are the ease with which horses are enabled to hold back, in ascending hills, and the weight resting solely, the little liability and even difficulty there is of upsetting. The principle may be applied to wagons for ordinary use, to stage coaches or to carriages used on rail-ways. The inventor, Mr. Henry Chapman, of Corby, an enterprising and valuable citizen of that town, is about taking out letters patent for the improvement.—Saraboga Sent.

A fellow in the upper part of New York, was seen to strike a woman.—The bystanders seized the brute; but as it was a goodly distance to the police office, they administered to his bare head "a pot of warm tar," to which they applied a light layer of oakum.

Official Document.

MESSAGE from the President of the U. States, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, relative to the execution of the act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian Tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontier, passed the 30th of March, 1802.

FEBRUARY 22, 1831.

To the Senate of the U. States:

I have received your resolution of the 15th instant, requesting me "to inform the Senate whether the provisions of the act entitled 'An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers,' passed the 30th of March, 1802, have been fully complied with on the part of the U. States' Government, and, if they have not, that he inform the Senate of the reasons that have induced the government to decline the enforcement of said act?" and I now reply to the same.

According to my views of the act referred to, I am not aware of any omission to carry into effect its provisions in relation to trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, so far as their execution depended on the agency confided to the Executive.

The numerous provisions of that act, designed to secure to the Indians the peaceable possession of their lands, may be reduced, substantially, to the following: That the citizens of the U. States are restrained, under sufficient penalties, from entering upon the lands, for the purpose of hunting thereon, or of settling them, or of giving their horses and cattle the benefit of a range upon them, or of travelling through them, without a written permission; and that the President of the U. States is authorized to employ the military force of the country to secure the observance of these provisions. The authority to the President, however, is not imperative. The language is, "it shall be lawful for the President to take such measures, and to employ such military force as he may judge necessary to remove from lands belonging to or secured by treaty to any Indian tribe, any citizen who shall make a settlement thereon."

By the 19th section of this act, it is provided that nothing in it "shall be construed to prevent any trade or intercourse with the Indians living on lands surrounded by settlements of citizens of the United States, and being within the ordinary jurisdiction of any of the individual States." This provision I have interpreted as being prospective in its operation, and as applicable not only to Indian tribes, which at the date of the passage were subject to the jurisdiction of any State, but to such also as should thereafter become so. To this construction of its meaning I have endeavored to conform, and have taken no steps inconsistent with it. As soon, therefore, as the sovereign power of the State of Georgia was exercised, by an extension of her laws, throughout her limits, and I had received information of the same, orders were given to withdraw from the State the troops which had been detained to prevent intrusion upon the Indian lands within it; and these orders were executed. The reasons which dictated them shall be frankly communicated.

The principle recognised in the section last quoted was not for the first time then avowed. It is conformable to the uniform practice of the Government before the adoption of the Constitution, and amounts to a distinct recognition by Congress, at that early day, of the doctrine that that instrument had not varied the powers of the Federal Government over Indian affairs from what they were under the articles of confederation. It is not believed that there is a single instance in the Legislation of the country in which the Indians have been regarded as possessing political rights, independent of the control and authority of the State within the limits of which they reside. As early as the year 1782, the Journal of Congress will show that no claim of such a character was countenanced by that body. In that year the application of a tribe of Indians residing in South Carolina to have certain tracts of land which had been reserved for their use in that State, secured to them, free from intrusion, and without the sight of alienating them, even with their own consent, was brought to the consideration of Congress by a report from the Secretary of War. The resolution which was adopted on that occasion is as follows:

"Resolved, That it be recommended to the Legislature of South Carolina to take such measures for the satisfaction and security of said tribes as the said Legislature in their wisdom may think fit."

There is no assertion of the right of Congress, under the articles of confederation, to interfere with the jurisdiction of the States over Indians within their limits; but rather a negation of it. They refused to interfere with the subject, and referred it, under a general recommendation, back to the State, to be disposed of as her wisdom might decide.

If, in addition to this act and the lan-

guage of the articles of confederation, any thing further can be wanting to show the early views of the Government on the subject, it will be found in the proclamation issued by Congress in 1781. It contains this language: "The U. States in Congress assembled, have thought proper to issue their proclamation, and they do thereby prohibit and forbid all persons from making settlements on lands inhabited or claimed by Indians, without the limits or jurisdiction of any particular State." And a gain:

"Resolved, That the preceding measures of Congress relative to Indian affairs, shall not be construed to effect the territorial claims of any of the States, or their legislative rights within their respective limits."

It was not then pretended that the General Government had the power, in their relations with the Indians, to control or oppose the internal policy of the individual States of this Union; and if such was the case under the articles of confederation, the only question on the subject since must rise out of some enlarged power or authority given to the General Government by the present Constitution. Does any such exist?

Amongst the enumerated grants of the Constitution, that which relates to the subject is expressed in these words:—"Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with the Indian tribes." In the interpretation of this power, we ought certainly to be guided by what had been the practice of the Government, and the meaning which had been generally attached to the resolves of the old Congress, if the words used to convey it do not clearly import a different one, as far as it affects the question of jurisdiction in the individual States. The States ought not to be divested of any part of their antecedent jurisdiction, by implication or doubtful construction. Tested by this rule, it seems to me to be unquestionable, that the jurisdiction of the States is left untouched by this clause of the Constitution, and that it was designed to give to the General Government complete control over the trade and intercourse of those Indians only who were not within the limits of any State.

From a view of these acts referred to, and the uniform practice of the Government, it is manifest that, until recently, it has never been maintained that the right of jurisdiction by a State, over Indians within its territory, was subordinate to the power of the Federal Government. That doctrine has not been enforced, nor even asserted, in any of the States of New England, where tribes of Indians have resided, and where a few of them yet remain. These tribes have been left to the undisturbed control of the States in which they were found, in conformity with the view which has been taken of the opinions prevailing up to 1789, and the clear interpretation of the act of 1802. In the State of New York, where several tribes have resided, it has been the policy of the Government to avoid entering into quasi-treaty engagements with them, barely appointing Commissioners occasionally on the part of the U. States, to facilitate the objects of the State in its negotiations with them.

The southern States present an exception to this policy. As early as 1784 the settlements within the limits of N. Carolina were advanced further to the west than the authority of the State to enforce an obedience of its laws; others were in a similar condition. The necessities, therefore, and not the acknowledged principles of the Government, must have suggested the policy of treating with the Indians in that quarter, as the only practicable mode of conciliating their good will. The U. S. at that period had just emerged from a protracted war for the achievement of their independence. At the moment of its conclusion, many of these tribes, as powerful as they were ferocious in their mode of warfare, remained in arms, desolating our frontier settlements.—Under these circumstances, the first treaties, in 1785 and 1790, with the Cherokees, were concluded by the Government of the U. States, and were evidently sanctioned as measures of necessity, adapted to the character of the Indians, and indispensable to the peace and security of the western frontier.—But they cannot be understood as changing the political relations of the Indians to the States, or to the Federal Government. To effect this would have required the operation of quite a different principle, and the intervention of a tribunal higher than that of the treaty making power.

To infer from the assent of the Government to this deviation from the practice which had before governed its intercourse with the Indians, and the accidental forbearance of the States to assert their right of jurisdiction over them, that they had surrendered this portion of their sovereignty, and that its assumption now is usurpation, is conceding too much to the necessity which dictated those treaties, and doing violence to the principles of the State, and the rights of the State,

LAND FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams County, Will be Exposed to PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Tuesday the 22d day of March inst.

A FARM,

Situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Martin Holabaugh, John Blocher and others, containing

52 ACRES,

more or less, on which are erected Two Log Houses, and Log Barn, &c.

There is a young Orchard on the farm, also a spring of water; and Rock-creek runs along the farm. To be sold as the Estate of SAMUEL M REED, deceased.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, when attendance will be given, and terms made known by

ALEX' R CAMPBELL, Adm'r.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

March 8.

15

A Valuable TAN-YARD FOR RENT.

I will Lease my Tan-Yard, with the Dwelling-house connected with it, situated in that part of Frederick city, commonly called Bentz-Town, and directly on Patrick-street.

The TAN-YARD has 30 lay-away vats, 5 latches, 3 limes, 2 bates and a pool, 4 handlers, 1 large marble and 1 stone table; a patent Bark-Mill, connected with an extensive and secure bark-shed. A plentiful supply of fine water conducted by pipes is constantly flowing into the yard. The yard is well situated for the convenient and successful prosecution of the Tanning business.

The Dwelling is a comfortable two-story BRICK HOUSE, with extensive BACK BUILDINGS, a large BRICK STABLE, and all necessary Out-houses, & a large Garden connected with it.

Possession can be had on the 1st day of April. For terms apply to the subscriber living near Frederick, or to William Shellman, who now resides on the premises.

JACOB SHELLMAN.

Frederick, Feb. 15.

TRY YOUR LUCK!

THE SIXTH CLASS OF THE UNION CANAL LOTTERY, WILL BE DRAWN ON Saturday the 26th March. 54 Number Lottery—8 Drawn Balls. SCHEME.



1	of \$30,000
1	10,000
1	5,000
1	4,000
1	3,000
1	2,452
5	1,000
10	800
10	500
25	200
46	100
46	80
46	60
46	50
92	40
92	30
920	20
8280	10

Tickets, \$10, Halves, \$5,

Other Shares in proportion.

1. 38. 53. a Prize of \$100

Sold in Second Class,

13. 28. 49. a Prize of \$100

Sold in Third Class,

8. 11. 14. a Prize of \$100

Sold in Fourth Class.

Besides a number of

50, 40, 30, 20 and 10, at

CLARKSON'S.

Gettysburg, March 15.

14

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 5.

17 49 66 18 34 19 1 65 59 21

CHAIR FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of Gettysburg and its vicinity, that he has on hand an elegant assortment of Plain and Fancy CHAIRS,

& BEDSTEADS,

warranted to be of the best quality, and will be sold on accommodating terms, at his Stand in South Baltimore-street, next door north of D. Little's Coach Factory. He also returns thanks to former customers, and hopes they may not find it to their disadvantage to continue their favors.

House and Sign Painting will be done in the best manner, and all kinds of TURNING, as above.

HUGH DENWIDIE.

Gettysburg, March 8.

31

NOTICE.

THOSE gentlemen who have received Proposals for the "Republican Statesman," a German paper, and have collected Subscribers, will please return them as soon as convenient.—The first Number of the Paper will be published on the first Wednesday in April next.

JOHN HERBST.

March 8.

31

Henry Stouffer,

vs.

Charles Bonner, John Bonner, William Bonner, John Black, son of June Black, (late June Bonner, deceased) William Kincaid and Hannah his wife, (late Hannah Bonner,) John Toland, and Elizabeth his wife, Robert Bonner, Francis Bonner; also the children of Martha M. Millan, (late deceased,) viz. William M. Millan, Susan M. Millan, John M. Millan, and James M. Millan, the grandsons of said Martha M. Millan, and son of James Ross; and the children of Alexander Bonner, deceased, viz. Amanda and John Alexander.

THESE respondents are hereby notified and summoned to be and appear before our Judges at Gettysburg, at our County Court of Common Pleas, there to be held on the Fourth Monday in April next, to shew wherefore—whereas they, together with this demandant, together and undivided, do hold a Tract of Land, in Latimore township, Adams county, Pa. bounded by lands of John Bonner, George Myers and others, containing about One Hundred and Fifteen Acres. more or less, with improvements—why PARTITION thereof should not be made by the Judgment of said Court, according to the laws of this Commonwealth in such cases made and provided.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, March 1, 1831.

ts

CATHARINE WOLF, late Decker, by her next friend, Peter Diehl, vs. ABRAHAM WOLF.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to Abraham Wolf.

YOU are hereby commanded, as you were before commanded, that you be and appear, in your own proper person, before the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, at Gettysburg, on the Fourth Monday of April next, to shew cause, if any you have, why the said Catharine Wolf, your wife, should not be divorced from the bonds of Matrimony, agreeably to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Feb. 15, 1831.

tc

60,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT WANTED.

FARMERS and others having Wheat to dispose of, are hereby informed, that the Subscribers continue to purchase Wheat at

Woodberry Mills,

Situated about half a mile from the Reisters-Town Turnpike Road. Persons wishing to sell their Wheat, will please turn off at the Sign Board, a short distance below Griffith's Tavern. They may be assured of obtaining the highest Baltimore price at all times, and quick despatch given. A suitable difference paid for WHITE WHEAT.

TYSON & NORRIS.

Baltimore, 2d mon. 22d. 1831.

111

PRICES REDUCED

AT THE

Drug Warehouse,

No. 107, Market street below Third,

PHILADELPHIA.

JUST received, in addition to an extensive Stock of Drugs and Medicines, a supply of JERSEY WINDOW GLASS, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, 9 by 11, 9 by 12, 10 by 12, and the larger sizes, superior in quality to any heretofore brought to this market for sale, for account, & at the prices of the manufacturer.

Also, an extensive assortment of VIALS & BOTTLES, embracing every variety, which will be sold by the printed price current of the manufacturer. In the selection and preparation of Medicines, Chemicals, &c. the greatest care is observed to have them of the best quality, and they are accordingly warranted genuine.

Druggists, Storekeepers, and others, are respectfully invited to call, or address by letter

JOSHUA C. JENKINS,

Philadelphia.

10th mo. 19th, 1830.

J. B. DANNER,

Still continues the

SILVER PLATING.

In all its various branches—and at as low a rate as any other man in the State. He is thankful for past favors; and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Orders from a distance will be thankfully received, and attended to with promptness.

Gettysburg, Sept. 14.

tf

SHOEMAKERS,

CALL AT

CLARKSON'S,

And see a very handsome and large Assortment of the Newest Fashioned

LASTS,

JUST RECEIVED.

Nov. 23.

tf

STRAY MARE.

WAS taken up, on the 11th inst. on the farm of the subscriber, living in Straban township, Adams county, Pa.



A Bay Mare,

about 15 hands high, supposed to be about 4 years old; the one off hind foot white; had no shoes on when taken up. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN YEAGY.

March 15.

31

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed Monday the 25th day of April next, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Court house in the borough of Gettysburg.

March 15.

JOHN HEIDLER.

31



PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHEFFER and WM. MCLEAN, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 27th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 25th day of April next—

Notice is hereby Given To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in that behalf, appertain to be done—and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just. Dated at Gettysburg, the 15th day of March, A. D. 1831.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.

Notice is hereby Given, TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

VALENTINE STEAR,

Late of Germany township, Adams county, deceased, to wit: John Stear, Michael Stear, Polly, intermarried with Henry Stonebraker, Jacob, now deceased, leaving minors, Elias, Jesse and Jonas Stear; Susanna, intermarried with John Yagerline; Molly, intermarried with Henry —; and Catharine Stear—or the Guardians of such as are minors—that an

INQUEST

will be held on Friday the 8th day of April next, on a certain Tract of Land, situate in Germany township, Adams county, adjoining lands of George Arnold and others, containing One Hundred Acres, more or less—to make Partition thereof to and among all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will conveniently accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, March 8, 1831.

11

AN ORDINANCE

For the regulation of the Market, in Gettysburg.

SECT. 1. Be it Ordained by the Town Council of the Borough of Gettysburg, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That Wednesday and Saturday of every week be the days for Market, as hereinafter described. That no person or persons shall be admitted to buy any article of provision, (groceries, bread and grain only excepted, between the hours of sunset of the evenings of the days preceding the Market days, and eight o'clock in the morning of the said Market days, except in the public Market house. And that all persons shall be prohibited from retailing in shops or houses within the said Borough, all and every article or articles of provision, (groceries, all kinds of grain, and bread only excepted) without having first obtained a license for

that purpose from the Burgess of the said Borough for the time being, which license the said Burgess is hereby authorized to issue, and to make an entry of such license in a book kept for the purpose. And if any person or persons shall purchase any articles of provision, except as before excepted, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, every person so offending, and being thereof legally convicted, shall forfeit and pay to the use of the corporation, the sum of Two Dollars. And if any person or persons shall, after this act shall be legally in force, sell or expose to sale any articles of provision in shops or houses within the Borough, which provisions had been bought for the purpose of sale, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, without having obtained a license as aforesaid, such person or persons shall forfeit and pay to the use of the borough the sum of Five Dollars. And all such persons as shall have obtained license as aforesaid, shall be prohibited, and they are hereby prohibited and restrained, from purchasing all and every article of provision as aforesaid, within the market hours aforesaid, above the quantity herein limited, to wit: two dozen of Eggs, four pounds of Butter, one peck of Potatoes, one peck of Fruit, twenty pounds of smoked or dried Beef, Bacon, or other meat, (except a single piece should exceed twenty pounds.)—And if any person or persons having obtained such license, shall purchase any provisions exceeding the quantity above stated, he, she or they, so offending, and being thereof legally convicted, shall forfeit and pay to the use of the borough the sum of Five Dollars, for every such offence. And that all persons are hereby prohibited and restrained from purchasing within the market hours herein limited, any greater number than three fresh slaughtered hogs; and if any person or persons shall purchase any greater quantity of fresh slaughtered hogs, against the provisions of this act, and being thereof legally convicted, shall forfeit and pay for the use of the corporation the sum of Ten Dollars. And it shall be the duty of the High Constable, Town Clerk, Clerk of the Market, and all other officers and good citizens of the said borough, to inform of and prosecute to conviction all persons so offending against the provisions of this act; and the several officers before whom such conviction shall be made, shall cause the several fines so incurred, to be levied agreeably to the charter, and paid into the hands of the Treasurer. (And all persons obtaining such licenses as aforesaid, shall pay therefor to the Treasurer for the use of the borough the sum of Four Dollars per annum.)

SECT. 2. And be it further ordained, That if any person shall hereafter sell, or offer for sale, any Butter, which shall be found not to be of full weight, such Butter shall be forfeited for the use of the borough, to be sold by the Clerk of the Market, and the proceeds paid over into the hands of the Treasurer.

SECT. 3. And be it further ordained, That if any person shall bring to market for sale, unwholesome, bad or unmarketable provisions, he, she, or they, shall, for every such offence, pay a fine of Five Dollars, to be recovered for the use of the borough, and that the said provisions shall be removed by the Clerk of the Market, at the expense of the owner, or person offering the same for sale.

SECT. 4. And be it further ordained, That the Town Clerk be directed to record in the Town Book, the occupant and number of all the Stalls in the Market-house, and that he deliver a copy of the same to the Treasurer, and that no butcher or victualler be permitted, from and after the first day of May next, to occupy any stall or stalls therein, unless he obtain every year, or every quarter, license or written permission therefor, to be signed by the Chief Burgess or Assistant, and countersigned by the Treasurer, which same shall not be countersigned by the Treasurer before the payment in advance, for the term of said occupation, by the said butcher or victualler, to the Treasurer, at the rate of Five Dollars per annum for each stall he shall so occupy, nor until the full payment of all arrearages if any such there be. And if any butcher or victualler shall occupy any of said stalls, without having first obtained such license or permission, signed and countersigned as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay to the use of the borough the sum of One Dollar for each Market day he shall so occupy the same.

SECT. 5. And be it further ordained, That to secure fairness in buying and selling, and to preserve peace and good order in market, that any person using any fraud, force or violence, in the act of purchasing any article or articles of provision, or who shall remove or attempt to remove the same without the consent of the owner, he, or she, shall instantly be obliged by the Clerk of the Market, upon the complaint of the owner or any other person, to restore the same, and shall moreover pay for every such offence the sum of One Dollar.

SECT. 6. And be it further ordained, That if any person or persons shall use any other fraudulent or dishonest practice, either in buying or selling during market hours, in the market place, (not herein specially provided for) and being thereof legally convicted, shall forfeit and pay the sum of One Dollar for every such offence.

SECT. 7. And be it further ordained,

That the Clerk of the Market shall keep always for the use of the corporation, exact standard weights and measures, as at present fixed by the laws of Pennsylvania, and that it shall be his duty once in every three months, or oftener if he shall be thereto required, to try the weights and measures of all inhabitants of the said borough, who buy or sell by weight or measure, and all and every weight or measure used in the said borough either for selling or buying, which shall be found either greater or less than the standard weight or measure, shall be taken into the custody of the said Clerk, whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the Burgess or either of them, to reduce or to increase the same to the true standard, and the expense of doing the same shall be paid by the person owning or occupying the said weights or measures, and if any person or persons within the said borough shall knowingly sell any article by weight or measure under the just standard so to be kept, or shall buy by any weight or measure above such standard, he, she or they, on being thereof duly convicted, for every such offence shall forfeit and pay for the use of the corporation the sum of ten dollars, and shall also forfeit the said weights or measures. And if any inhabitant within the said borough, using any weights or measures for the purpose of buying or selling, shall refuse, on demand being made in the day time by the said Clerk of the Market, to produce or deliver the said weights or measures by which he either buys or sells, to the said Clerk, for the purpose of being tested by the said standard weights and measures, and being thereof legally convicted, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay to the use of the said corporation the sum of twenty dollars. And it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Market to attend every market morning in the Market-house, where the said standard weights and measures shall be kept, in the house provided for keeping the same, and all articles offered for sale (other than butter, put up in precise quantity) the price of which shall depend upon weight or measure, shall, if brought to the said house, be by him justly weighed and measured, and he shall be paid by the seller for weighing each draft not exceeding ten pounds, one cent; and if over ten and not exceeding twenty pounds, two cents; and if exceeding twenty and not exceeding fifty pounds, three cents; and if more than fifty and not exceeding one hundred pounds, four cents; and if more than one hundred pounds six cents; and for measuring all kinds of articles sold by the bushel, or less quantity, he shall receive under half a bushel, one cent for each measure; if above half a bushel and not more than one bushel, two cents; and two cents for every bushel he shall have so measured in addition. And if the said Clerk shall be called upon by any person or persons buying or selling any articles by weight or measure, to weigh or measure the same at any other time than on the morning of the prescribed market days and within market hours, the seller shall pay to the said Clerk double the rates above mentioned. (And the said Clerk of the Market shall be paid out of the borough stock, twenty five cents for each Market day that he shall duly and faithfully attend the said Market and perform the duties herein prescribed, besides the fees allowed by this act for weighing and measuring. And the said Clerk shall be allowed out of the fines and forfeitures incurred under the provisions of this act, the further sum of five dollars per annum, as a full compensation for testing all weights and measures, as herein prescribed. And it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Market to cause the Market-house to be swept clean on the day preceding each Market day, for which he shall be allowed the sum of five dollars per annum.)

SECT. 8. And be it further ordained, That no butcher's blocks or benches shall be suffered to remain in the Market-house except in market hours, unless the same shall be so fixed under the stalls of the Market, that no filth or uncleanness can be attached to them.—And no person shall bring within the Market-house, or within the lines of the posts or foot pavements set round the same, any carts, drays, cars, or other carriages; and every person offending in the premises, shall, on information being made to the Clerk of the Market or on view of the said Clerk, forfeit and pay the sum of two dollars. And all wheelbarrows shall, as soon as the burden carried on them into the Market shall be discharged, shall be removed to some place without the said lines of posts and foot pavements, under the penalty of one dollar. And if any person or persons shall bring into and leave within the said Market-place or the Public square, any head, feet or other offal of any animal, he or she, so offending, shall forfeit and pay for each offence the sum of five dollars.

SECT. 9. And be it further ordained, That no butcher or seller of cakes, shall be permitted to occupy any stall, or sit within the said line of posts and foot pavements put round the Market-house, with intention to sell during the market hours, under the penalty of one dollar, to be paid forthwith to the Clerk of the Market.

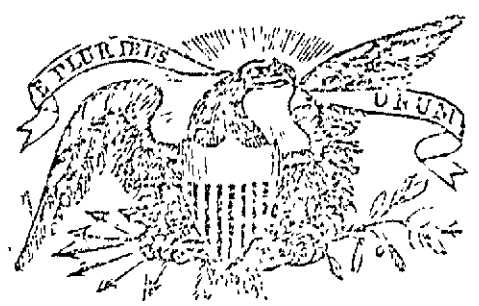
Enacted and ordained in Town Council, March 7, 1831.

WM. McPHERSON, Pres't.

Attest—R. SMITH, Clerk.

Gettysburg, March 15.

31



ADAMS SENTINEL.

Gettysburg, March 29.

We have given in this paper the answer of the President to the call of the Senate relative to Indian affairs. It is full of cunning sophistry, and, in our opinion, evades the main question at issue. It, however, shows his determination to leave the Cherokees to their fate.

The Gettysburg Market.

We are requested to state, that *Wednesday the 13th of April next*, has been fixed upon by the Council, as the first regular Market-day.

An impression having gone abroad, that persons attending market would be prohibited from purchasing more than 2 dozen of eggs, 4 pounds of butter, 1 peck of potatoes, &c. &c. during market hours, it is proper to mention, that such prohibition does not extend to any others than Borough Retailers of such articles. Any other person is allowed to purchase to the extent he may think proper.

Most Extensive Robbery.—The City Bank of New-York was entered with false keys between Saturday night week and the following morning—and the vaults robbed of *Two Hundred and Twenty-eight Thousand Dollars!* The capital stock of the Bank is \$1,250,000. The loss of so large a sum has created a panic among the stockholders—and the stock immediately to \$55. Eleven thousand dollars reward are offered for the recovery of the money.

Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.—On Saturday week, the experiment of the transportation of *two hundred barrels of flour*, with a single horse, was made with the most triumphant success. The flour was deposited in eight cars, and the whole weight was *thirty tons*. The horse took this unprecedented load from Ellicott's mills to Baltimore, (13 miles) in an hour and fifty-five minutes!

A destructive fire took place in Georgetown, D. C. about 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning last. Five dwelling-houses were consumed, together with all the furniture; and the inmates of one of them narrowly escaped with their lives.

Earthquakes.—In June last, there was a series of most destructive Earthquakes in China—which extended about 200 English miles. About a dozen towns and cities were involved in the awful catastrophe. A great hail-storm, and an inundation, also occurred there. It is supposed that from 500,000 to 1,000,000 of human beings must have perished under these awful visitations of Providence!

Taxes! Taxes!!

We announced, last week, the passage of the TAX BILLS by the House of Representatives. By the following it will be perceived, that they have also passed the Senate, by a close vote. They now only wait the signature of the Governor to become laws.—We may soon expect, therefore, to receive some of the *benefits* of the Canalling system!

HARRISBURG, March 25.

THE REVENUE BILLS.

After several days discussion, the Senate yesterday, finally passed the bill to increase the county rates and levies one mill on the dollar for the use of the commonwealth, and the bill laying a tax of one mill on the dollar on all personal property not included in the county rates and levies, bonds, mortgages, notes, gold and silver watches, and pleasure carriages, without any material amendment. The following are the yeas and nays on the bill to increase the county rates and levies, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Boyd, Brown, Burden, Cunningham, Drummheller, Hassinger, Houston, Jackson, of Chester, Jackson, of Huntingdon, Merhling, Paeker, Ringland, Sullivan, Taylor, Wilber, Wise—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Bortolet, Blythe, Fullerton, Kerlin, King, Krebs, Krapps, Logan, Miller, Morris, Piper, Reiff, Robinson, Scott, Steorer, Hawkins, Sp—16.

On the personal property bill, the vote was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Boyd, Brown, Burden, Cunningham, Drummheller, Houston, Jackson, of Chester, Jackson, of Huntingdon, Kerlin, Merhling, Paeker, Ringland, Sullivan, Taylor, Wilber, Wise—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Bortolet, Blythe, Fullerton, Hassinger, King, Krebs, Krapps, Logan, Miller, Morris, Piper, Reiff, Robinson, Scott, Steorer, Hawkins, Sp—16.

The resolutions "relative to the Union," with Mr. Jordan's amendment approving of the U. S. Bank; and Mr. Miller's relative to the surplus revenue and the veto, passed the Senate on third reading yesterday. They have been returned to the House of Representatives, for concurrence in the amendments.

The bill for the relief of Washington College, passed the Senate this morning on third reading, yeas 18, nays 10.

The bill changing the mode of assessing damages on the Pennsylvania canal and rail road, passed the House of Representatives, on second reading, yesterday.

The Pennsylvania canal from Clark's Ferry to Middletown is now in fine navigable order. The Union and Schuylkill canals to Philadelphia are also navigable.

When the land tax bill was under discussion in the Senate, Mr. Fullerton moved to exempt from the operations of the law for three years from the passage thereof, "the counties of Washington, Greene, Fayette, Somerset, Bedford, Franklin, Cumberland, Perry, Adams, York, Dauphin, Lebanon, Berks, Schuylkill, Northampton, Lehigh, Wayne, Pike, Montgomery, Bucks, Delaware, and Lancaster, except the property of those citizens whose dwelling-houses are within two miles of the canal and rail-road which runs through said county of Lancaster." The motion was lost, 19 to 15.

A correspondent of the New-York Daily Advertiser at Smyrna writes as follows:—

"If it were in my power, I would attempt to give an impression of Smyrna; but it is almost too odd a place to describe. One is, however, very much amused here, at times, at the strange faces, and fantastical costumes, which often meet him. It appears to be the assembling spot (as regards dress at least) of all the nations of the earth.—The climate is delightful, and the soil in the neighborhood of Smyrna, is the richest I have ever seen. It is true, they are sometimes afflicted with the plague, which carries off in a season some 40 or 50,000 of the inhabitants.—But they reconcile themselves to this visitation by the assurance that *when* they have the plague, they have *no other disease*—a very comfortable sort of consolation this, don't you think so?—About sixteen years since was the last plague of any consequence: and were they to follow the advice and precautions of the Europeans, they might be totally exempt from this dreadful scourge. But the Turk is a fatalist; and is governed by no doctrine except that of Mahomet; and even this he infringes whenever he can obtain New England rum enough to make him drunk.—considerable quantities of which find their way even to this distant quarter of the world. Is it not strange that we go no where but we carry this bane of human life with us."

At a Medical commencement, held in the College Hall of the University of Pennsylvania, on the 24th inst. the degree of M. D. was conferred on 148 gentlemen—of whom there were from Virginia 61, Pennsylvania 34, N. Carolina 11, Georgia 9, S. Carolina 7, New Jersey 6, Maryland 5, Alabama 3, Mississippi 2, and from Louisiana, Kentucky, Delaware, Tennessee, District of Columbia, N. York, Massachusetts, Florida, France, and Nova Scotia, each one.

The amount of duties paid into the State Treasury, by the Auctioneers of Philadelphia, in the last quarter, was \$23,141 52.

A meeting of the citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, friendly to the election of HENRY CLAY as President of the United States, is to take place on Monday next. The call is signed by SIX HUNDRED CITIZENS.

From the New-York American. *Candidate for the Vice-Presidency.*—We have seen several letters from Washington, stating that Judge Spurgeon, of N. Y. is universally considered as the proper man to be a candidate for Vice-President on the ticket with Clay. It is a subject of felicitation that there is so general an expression in favor of this distinguished man. CLAY and SPURGEON will compose a ticket that will bear down all opposition, and triumphantly go into power to the satisfaction and honor of the nation.

Fires in Albany.—From the report of the chief engineer of the fire department, it appears that during the year ending on the 1st inst. there were but *two fires* in Albany, and only *seven persons* a circumstance probably unprecedented in the annals of any place having so large a population.

A splendid Public Dinner was given to the Hon. Daniel Webster, in New-York, on Friday last.

A Greater Man than Solomon.—The black princes of Africa estimate their power and greatness, by the number of wives they possess. His majesty, the king of Yambou, boasted to Captain Clapperton, "that his wives, household and all, would reach entirely across his kingdom." On this principle he was a far greater man than Solomon, for the wives of the latter, including concubines and all, would not reach a mile.

Baltimore Prices Current.
From the Patriot of the day last.
Flour 6 12
Wheat (red) 1 55
Corn 65
Oats 35
Rye 62
Whisky 27
Apple Brandy 20
Thunders 1 20
Cloverseed 4 50
Pascas 1 25

MARRIED.

On Sunday last, by the Rev. Mr. Gottwalt, Mr. Jacob Asper, of Mountpleasant township, to Miss Lydia Fissell, of Paradise township, York county.

On Thursday last, by the same, Mr. Henry Eichinger, to Miss Hannah Crum, daughter of Mr. Peter Crum—both of Menallen township.

On the same day, by the Rev. J. Herbst, Mr. David Whistler, to Miss Ellen Vanduyke, both of Franklin township.

On the same day, by the Rev. C. Weyl, Mr. John Guntter, to Miss Elizabeth Croul, daughter of Mr. Michael Croul—both of Franklin township.

On Thursday week, by the Rev. William Paxton, D. D. Mr. Robert Major, of Menallen township, to Miss Margaret Kerr, daughter of Capt. John Kerr, of Hamiltonburg township.

DIED.

On the 19th inst. in Mountjoy township, Mr. G. Henry Little, in the 79th year of his age.

On the 20th inst. Mr. Caspar Hentzell, of Cumberland township, aged about 70 years.

Call at the **OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT** AND EXAMINE THE

CHEAP GOODS,

And purchase them, if they are as cheap as any others. They consist of

English Dry Goods, Domestic Groceries,

Queens-Ware, Hard-Ware, Hollow-Ware, Dunstable Bonnets, & Shoes.

THOS. J. COOPER.

Gettysburg, March 29. St
N. B. Persons, whose accounts are of longer standing than six months, will please call and settle, as Money is much wanted; and if they cannot pay on the spot, they can give their Notes, and save Costs.

NEW Book & Stationary Store.

JOSEPH JEWETT,

LATE of the Firm of CUSHING AND JEWETT, having taken the Store formerly occupied by Shaw, Tiffany & Co. No. 329, Market-street, Baltimore, has on hand an extensive assortment of *Classical, Medical & School BOOKS,*

of every description. Also, Family, Pocket and School BIBLES, in a great variety of Bindings, and at various prices.

Royal Writing Paper,
Super-royal do.
Medium do.
Demi do.
Post do.
Cap Paper,
Banker's Post,
Wrapping Paper,
Marble do.
Tea do.
Royal Printing Paper,
Super-royal do.
Imperial do.
Medium do.
Ironmongers' Paper,
Globes,
Surveyors' Compasses,
Mathematical Instruments,

And an Extensive Assortment of

STATIONARY.

ALSO,
Printers', News, & Book Ink,
In all its various qualities.

J. J. being determined to sell as low as any house, either in this City, Philadelphia or New-York, would respectfully invite Country Merchants and others, who purchase to sell again, as well as the heads of Colleges, Academies and Schools, and the proprietors of public, social and private Libraries, to call and examine for themselves.
Baltimore, March 29. 61

D. Bailey, Adm'r of E. Hill, vs. Wm. Thompson, Ex'r of Andrew Thompson.

To all the Heirs & Legatees of Andrew Thompson, dec'd.

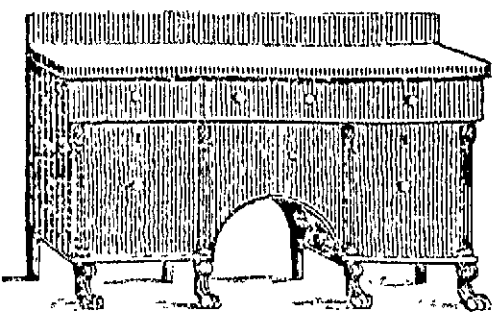
TAKE NOTICE, That on the petition of James Pollock, the Court, on the 1st March, 1831, granted a Rule to show cause why the Legacy due Mary Pollock, under the will of Andrew Thompson, deceased, (or so much thereof as was made by the sale of the Real Estate of said deceased, under the above stated Judgment) should not be paid to James Pollock, for the purposes in said will stated, he giving bond with security to apply it according to the directions of said will—and have fixed for the hearing thereof the *Fourth Monday of August next*, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.
GEO. WILSH, Proff'g.
March 29.

March 29. 61
To all the Heirs & Legatees of Andrew Thompson, dec'd.
TAKE NOTICE, That on the petition of James Pollock, the Court, on the 1st March, 1831, granted a Rule to show cause why the Legacy due Mary Pollock, under the will of Andrew Thompson, deceased, (or so much thereof as was made by the sale of the Real Estate of said deceased, under the above stated Judgment) should not be paid to James Pollock, for the purposes in said will stated, he giving bond with security to apply it according to the directions of said will—and have fixed for the hearing thereof the *Fourth Monday of August next*, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.
GEO. WILSH, Proff'g.
March 29.

NOTICE.

A LL persons indebted to the Estate of JACOB GILBERT, late of Franklin township, by bond, note, or book account, are desired to make immediate payment. And those who have any claims against said Estate, are requested to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.
DAVID WILLS, Adm'r.
March 29. 41

CABINET WARE-HOUSE.



THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he still continues to carry on his Shop at his OLD STAND, in the Diamond, next door to R. G. Harper's Printing-Office, where he has on hand, and will continue to have, a General Assortment of the most

FASHIONABLE & DURABLE Furniture,

in the place; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to share a part of the public patronage.

All kinds of GRAIN and LUMBER taken in exchange for Furniture. N. B. All orders in the COFFIN line will be attended to with punctuality.
JOHN N. STARR.
Gettysburg, March 29. 11

TRY YOUR LUCK!

TICKETS ONLY \$5 00
HALVES 2 50
QUARTERS 1 25

THE SEVENTH CLASS OF THE UNION CANAL LOTTERY, WILL BE DRAWN ON **Saturday the 9th of April.** 66 Number Lottery—10 Drawn Balls. SCHEME.

1	of \$20,000
1	10,000
1	6,000
1	4,000
1	3,000
1	2,000
8	1,000
6	500
10	400
10	300
20	200
60	100
168	50
112	20
2240	10
15400	5
	183,040

1. 38. 53. a Prize of \$100
Sold in Second Class,

13. 28. 49. a Prize of \$100
Sold in Third Class,

8. 11. 14. a Prize of \$100
Sold in Fourth Class.

1. 34. 49. a Prize of \$100,
Sold in Fifth Class.

Besides a number of 50, 40, 30, 20 AND 10, AT

CLARKSON'S.
Gettysburg, March 29. 1d

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 6.
14 8 31 3 52 22 38 54

Sheriff's Sale.

IN pursuance of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Friday the 15th day of April next*, at 12 o'clock, n. on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Berwick township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Flickinger, George Henry and others, containing 45 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a two-story

Brick Dwelling-house, with a fountain pump at the door, Brick Kitchen, Frame Stable, and other Out-buildings, with an Orchard. The Turnpike road from Berlin to Hanover runs through the above described Tract of Land. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Nicholas Stornbaugh.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's-Office, Gettysburg, March 29. 15

ATTENTION!

Gettysburg Guards!

YOU will parade at your usual place, on *Saturday next, the 2d of April*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. precisely, with arms and accoutrements in complete order.

By order, G. ARMOR, O. S.
March 29. 11

Attention!

TAKE NOTICE, that an ELECTION will be held on *Saturday the 9th of April next*, between the hours of 10, A. M. and 6, P. M. for One CAPTAIN of the LIBERTY RIFLEMEN, in room of Capt. Harbaugh, resigned—on the farm of Samuel Eichelberger, in Liberty township.

J. SANDERS, Brig. Insp.
March 29. 21

ATTENTION!

Liberty Riflemen!

YOU will parade on the farm of Samuel Eichelberger, in Liberty township, on *Saturday the 9th of April next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in complete uniform.

By order of the First Lieutenant, JOHN EYLER, O. S.
March 29. 21

Sheriff's Sales.

IN pursuance of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Saturday the 16th day of April inst.*, at 12 o'clock, M. at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, the following *REAL ESTATE*, viz.

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Jesse D. Newman, Jacob Hartman, and others, containing 15 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a

two-story Log Dwelling-house, with a well of water at the door, a double Log Barn, and an Orchard. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of James Collins.

ALSO,

A Lot of Ground,

Situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of the heirs of John Houck, deceased, Nicholas Heltzell and others, containing 6 Acres, more or less.—Also,

One other Lot of Ground,

Situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Christian Cashman, — Galligher & others, containing 2 Acres, more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of William Galbraith.

ALSO,

A Tract of Mountain

Land, situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Joseph Chambers and others, containing 3000 Acres, more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Jacob Hantz.

ALSO,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Henry Grove, Daniel Mickle and others, containing 130 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a two-story

Log Dwelling-house, (occupied as a TAVERN,) a double Log Barn, Log Stable, and other Out-buildings, two Orchards, and a well of water. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of John Felts.

ALSO,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Charles F. Keener, Esq. Simon Becker and others, containing 160 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a two-story

Log Dwelling-house, (occupied as a TAVERN,) a double Log Barn, Log Stable, and other Out-buildings, two Orchards, and a well of water. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of John Felts.

ALSO,

A Lot of Ground,

Situate in the borough of Gettysburg, adjoining lots of George Shryock, and the heirs of James Agnew, and known on the general plan of said Town by No. 13, on which are erected

Two 2 story Brick Dwelling-houses, fronting on Baltimore-street, and Two 2 story Brick BACK BUILDINGS;

Two 2 story Brick Dwelling-houses, fronting on Middle-street, Brick Stable, and two wells of water. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Peter Beisel.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's-Office, Gettysburg, March 29. 15

BOOKS

FOR

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

THE FOLLOWING BOOKS ARE TO BE HAD AT THE DEPOSITORY OF THE ADAMS COUNTY SUNDAY S. UNION:

Dr. Alexander's Dictionary of the Bible, Do. Evidences of Christianity, Geography of the Bible, Biblical Antiquities, - - - 2 vol. Bible Studies, - - - 2 vol. Cheever's Mission, - - - 2 vol. Cherokee do. - - - 2 vol. Parents' Monitor, - - - 2 vol. Cabinet, - - - 10 vol. Youth's Library, - - - 30 vol. Life of Pastor Oberlin, Do. St. Paul, Do. Rev. L. Parsons, Do. M. Luther, Do. D. Brainard, Do. C. Swartz, Do. Mrs. Judson, Do. Mrs. Ramsey, Do. H. Newell,

Judson's Questions, 1st, 2d and 3d vol. In connection with the above Books, the Publications of the American S. S. Union generally, may be obtained at the Depository. N. B. Orders for Books, from a distance, (freight paid) directed to "The Depository of the Adams County S. S. Union," shall receive punctual attendance.
March 22. 51

Wanted Immediately, AN APPRENTICE TO THE MILLERING BUSINESS.

A Lad of from 18 to 20 years of age, would meet with advantageous terms, on application to the subscriber, in Liberty township.
DAVID EICKER, Sen.
March 15. 31

Blankets, of all kinds, for sale at this Printing-Office.

without benefiting in the least degree the Indians. The Indians, thus situated, cannot be regarded in any other light than members of a foreign Government, or that of the State within whose chartered limits they reside. If in the former, the ordinary legislation of Congress in relation to them is not warranted by the Constitution, which was established for the benefit of our own, not of a foreign people: if in the latter, then, like other citizens or people resident within the limits of the State, they are subject to their jurisdiction and control. To maintain a contrary doctrine, and to require the Executive to enforce it by the employment of a military force, would be to place in his hands a power to make war upon the rights of the States and the liberties of the country—a power which should be placed in the hands of no individual.

If, indeed, the Indians are to be regarded as people possessing rights which they can exercise independently of the States, much error has arisen in the intercourse of the Government with them. Why is it that they have been called upon to assist in our wars, without the privilege of exercising their own discretion? If an independent people, they should, as such, be consulted and advised with; but they have not been. In an order which was issued to me from the War Department, in September, 1814, this language is employed: "All the friendly Indians should be organized and prepared to co-operate with your other forces." There appears to be some dissatisfaction among the Choctaws; their friendship and services should be secured without delay. The friendly Indians must be fed and paid, and made to fight when and where their services may be required." From independent and foreign people, this would seem to be assuming, I should suppose, rather too lofty a tone, one which the Government would not have assumed if they had considered them in that light. Again: by the constitution, the power of declaring war belongs exclusively to Congress. We have been often engaged in war with the Indian tribes without their consent, but when have these hostilities been preceded or accompanied by an act of Congress declaring war against the tribe which was the object of them? And was the prosecution of such hostilities an usurpation, in each case, by the Executive which conducted them, of the constitutional power of Congress? It must have been so. I apprehend, if these tribes are to be considered as foreign and independent nations.

The steps taken to prevent intrusion upon Indian lands had their origin with the commencement of our Government, and became the subject of special legislation in 1802, with the reservations which have been mentioned in favor of the jurisdiction of the State. With the exception of South Carolina, who has uniformly regulated the Indians within her limits without the aid of the General Government, they have been felt within all the States of the South, without being understood to affect their rights or prevent the exercise of their jurisdiction, whenever they were in a situation to assume and enforce it. Georgia, though materially concerned, has, on this principle, foreborne to spread her legislation further than the settlements of her own white citizens, until she has recently perceived within her limits a people claiming to be capable of self-government, sitting in legislative council, organizing courts, and administering justice. To disarm such an anomalous invasion of her sovereignty, she has declared her determination to execute her own laws throughout her own limits; a step which seems to have been anticipated by the proclamation of 1783, and which is perfectly consistent with the 19th section of the act of 1802. According to the language and reasoning of that section, the tribes to the south and the southwest are not only "surrounded by settlements of the citizens of the U. States," but are now also "within the ordinary jurisdiction of the individual States." They became so from the moment the laws of the State were extended over them, and the same result follows the similar determination of Alabama and Mississippi. These States have each a right to claim in behalf of their position, now on this question, the same respect which is conceded to the other States of the Union.

Towards this race of people, I entertain the kindest feelings; and am not sensible that the views, which I have taken of their true interests, are less favorable to them, than those which oppose their emigration to the west. Years since, I stated to them my belief, that if the States chose to extend their laws over them, it would not be in the power of the Federal Government to prevent it. My opinion remains the same; and I can see no alternative for them, but that of their removal to the west, or a quiet submission to the State laws. If they prefer to remove, the U. States agree to defray their expenses, to supply them the means of transportation, and a year's support after they reach their new homes—a provision too liberal and kind to deserve the stamp of injustice. Either course promises them peace and happiness, whilst an obstinate perseverance in the effort to maintain their possessions independent of the State authority, cannot fail to render their condition still more helpless and miserable. Such an effort ought, therefore, to be discountenanced by all

who sincerely sympathize in the fortunes of this peculiar people, and especially by the political bodies of the Union, as calculated to disturb the harmony of the two Governments, and to endanger the safety of the many blessings they enable us to enjoy.

As connected with the subject of this inquiry, I beg leave to refer to the accompanying letter from the Secretary of War, enclosing the order which proceeded from that Department, and a letter from the Governor of Georgia.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Mr. Eaton, the secretary at war, in his order dated 17th March, 1830, to Major P. Wager, at fort Mitchell, Alabama, says—in executing the order directed to you, concerning intrusions on the Cherokee lands, the President would have you practise forbearance, and by that means effect peaceably, if it can be done, a removal of the settlers, and only to pursue the order of razing their houses, and destroying their fences, when every thing of peaceable effort has failed. If a course of violence shall be rendered unavoidable through obstinacy of the settlers, the better course for you will be, to proceed to operate first upon some small and detached settlement, and having acted, to wait a little while for the information to spread, & the example to become effective. To proceed directly and generally against any numerous and strong settlement might wake up an excitement which would perhaps operate prejudicially.

It is desirable, therefore, that in executing the order, an exercise of prudence, caution, and sound judgment be constantly regarded. Every confidence is reposed in your discretion, that in performing this unpleasant duty, it will be done in a way to avoid as much as possible any strong excitement.

Message of the Governor.

HARRISBURG, March 22.

IMPROVEMENT BILL.

The improvement bill was yesterday returned to the legislature with the signature of the Governor, accompanied with the following message.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN:

The bill, entitled "An act to continue the improvement of the state by canals and rail-roads," has been in my possession since the twelfth instant, and has received that deliberate consideration to which the magnitude and importance of its provisions entitle it, and which our constituents had a right to expect it would receive before it should be approved and become a law.

In the message transmitted to the two Houses at the opening of the present session of the legislature, the propriety of confining the appropriations for objects of internal improvement for the current year to the connecting links of the main route from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, with a view to complete a connected line of communication between those two important points, was pressed upon the attention of the legislature, from an honest conviction on my part, that the substantial interests as well as the true policy of the commonwealth would be best promoted by pursuing that course. And that, at most, in addition to the completion of the main line, the North and West Branch divisions of the canal should be extended into the coal regions towards which they severally tend, in order that the utility and public advantages of these several public works might be tested at as early a period as possible, and that they might soon be made to contribute, in some measure, to the increase of the revenues of the state. The commencement of any new project of improvement was at the same time deprecated and considered, then as now, as being entirely impolitic; as tending to embarrass and delay the operation of the government in completing any portion of the public works, and as manifestly calculated to produce an effect which instead of infusing confidence into the public mind that some advantages will be speedily realized by the public, and that the treasury will soon receive some return from those improvements, as an earnest that the sums which have from time to time been drawn from it have not been expended in vain, would tend to dampen the ardour with which our citizens were heretofore animated in favor of, and to impair their confidence in a system of improvements, which, if conducted upon right principles, would not fail to inspire both.

But although such were and still continue to be the convictions of my own mind, a majority of the legislature has thought proper to pursue a different course, and to authorise, by the bill now under consideration, the commencement of two new routes of canal, of no inconsiderable magnitude, (should they be carried to the extent contemplated,) and liberal appropriations have been authorised with a view to those objects. Inasmuch, however, as this is a question involving no constitutional principle, nor presenting a case glaringly inexpedient, but exhibiting the naked question in how far it is expedient at this time to enter into new contracts, to what extent the commencement of new projects of improvement shall be authorised, and the amount of money necessary to carry them into effect, about all which there may well exist an honest difference of opinion, I feel myself bound by the respect which I trust I shall always entertain for the opinions of the legislature, when fairly expressed, to yield my judgment to theirs; believing, as I do, that the constitution never contemplated that the negative upon all laws with which it has armed the executive, should be interposed in a case circumstanced like the present—a question of sheer expediency.

The question of the greatest difficulty, and which is calculated to create more embarrassment, in the operations of the government, in relation to the system of internal improvements, is that relating to a fund for the payment of the interest on the public debt. The same difficulty would have existed, however, to a certain extent, if the bill in question had never been passed. A crisis has been produced in the affairs of the commonwealth, which must be met by those entrusted with the concerns of the government, and the direction of its affairs; and although it has been brought about by no act of ours, it will nevertheless be our duty to meet it honestly, and with firmness, to provide the means, to guard against any injurious effects or consequences, which it might otherwise be calculated to produce. If justice to the public creditors, as well as a proper regard for the faith and credit of the commonwealth would have required, that an adequate source of revenue for the payment of interest should have been provided, under the circumstances in which we were placed before the passing of the bill now under consideration, it can scarcely be necessary to remind an enlightened legislature of the additional obligation imposed upon them by the provision of the bill which gave rise to this communication, to provide an ample interest fund.

With a firm reliance upon the integrity and patriotism of the members of the legislature of Pennsylvania, to whom this communication is addressed, and feeling assured that the faith and credit of the state are objects of their anxious solicitude, I have every reason to believe, that this legislature will not consent to separate, until it shall have provided such ample means for raising a revenue as will place the credit of the commonwealth, forever hereafter, on a basis which cannot be shaken.

Under these considerations, and under a firm conviction, that a contrary course would be productive of consequences destructive to the best interests of the commonwealth, I have this day approved and signed the said bill, entitled, "An act to continue the improvement of the state by canals and rail-roads," and directed the Secretary of the Commonwealth to return the same to the House of Representatives, in which it originated.

GEO. WOLF.

Harrisburg, March 21, 1831.

Various Matters.

CHAMBERSBURG, March 22.

Mysterious!—A gentleman, named on the way bill Mr. Denniston, arrived at Mr. Seider's hotel, in this place, in the stage from Harrisburg, on Sunday afternoon, the 13th inst. After enquiring when supper would be ready, he stepped out, and has not since been heard of here. He left at the hotel a sword cane and a valise. All that his fellow travellers knew of him was, that he was going to Pittsburg. —*Repository.*

The Prison of the French Ex-Ministers.—The garrison of Ham and fortress, which before the removal of the Ex-Ministers, was composed of but one company of veterans, is now augmented to 700 men. The fort is furnished with eight pieces of cannon, three of which are eight pounders, three twelve pounders, and two of large calibre. The corps of gend'arms has been tripled. A house has been taken for their barracks. The town of Ham has now the appearance of a fortified place. The families of the accused are arriving in succession, and taking up their residence in the town. Madame Guéron Riville, her son, and a nurse, arrived a few days since, and has taken apartments with the intention of remaining here. Mesdames de Perpignan have also taken a house from the mayor of Ham, and are to pay a rent of 800 francs a year. The furniture arrived here yesterday from Paris. It is said that Madame Polignac would have been here ere this, only she was detained in making a proper selection of furniture. Madame de Chaunteauze persists in occupying her humble cell. The prisoners are all in pretty good health, with the exception of M. de Chaunteauze, who is constantly troubled with the rheumatism. The Ex-Ministers seem to live on the best terms. —*Paris-Pop.*

Horrid.—The following dreadful relation is from a late number of the Catskill (N. Y.) Recorder. It is enough to chill the blood with horror. Such a being is not a man; he is a demon, in human semblance; lost to affection, and every tender impulse of humanity.

Murder.—On Monday last, a man by the name of Morris Welsh, was committed to jail in this county, for the murder of his own child—an infant four or five years old. Morris is an Irishman, and has for some time past, resided in the town of Coxsackie. The circumstances, as we are informed, are these: On Friday evening of last week, Morris returned home probably intoxicated, and commenced beating and abusing his wife. He then seized his infant child, and one by one, broke the bones of its fingers and arms—struck it on the head with his fist, and at last threw it in the fire. The child was discovered to be missing, and the suspicions of the neighbors were excited. Search was made, and on Sunday morning, the mutilated, and half burnt body of the child was found concealed under the floor of the house. Some difficulty was experienced in apprehending Welsh. When he found it was intended to arrest him, he armed himself with an axe, and retreated, threatening to kill any person who came near him. He was pursued by the neighborhood, for more than a mile, and finally taken.

of his clothing, took his rifle and stepped a few paces from his own door, set the gun-but on the ground, placed the side of his head on the top of the barrel and drew the trigger with his toes. The person who had been sleeping with him heard the report of the rifle, and sprung from his bed, made to the door, and found Mr. Allison a corpse—the handkerchief which he had worn on his head during the night was set on fire from the powder burning from the pith of the muzzle of the rifle. The ball lodged in his head. The deceased was about 30 years of age, or upwards, unmarried, and wealthy—of unimpeachable character for sobriety and moral deportment.

The New-York Enquirer states, that G. W. Erving, Esq. appointed by the President and Senate to be our Charge des Affaires to Constantinople, has declined the acceptance of the office, and that the President has provisionally appointed Commodore Poiran in his place.

Cherokees and Georgia.
[From the Nat. Gaz. March 21.]

The Supreme Court of the U. States have decided that they have not jurisdiction in the Cherokee suit which was argued by Messrs. Wirt and Sergeant. The Court were divided on the question—the Chief Justice, and Justices Johnson, McLean and Baldwin, against Justices Thompson and Story. We learn that the speeches of the counsel, as well as the opinions of the Judges, will be published. It is understood that all the judges, except one, think that Georgia has acted wrongfully in extending her laws over the Cherokee territory, and molesting the Cherokees, as she has done. The decision of the Court embraces only the point of cognizance; and it is strong evidence of the scrupulousness of a tribunal that has been so harshly and unwarrantably taxed with a spirit of usurpation.

With regard to the unfortunate Cherokees, it is doubtful what effect this result of their application to the Supreme Court will have upon them. We apprehend, while we sincerely deprecate, some ultimate violence—a melancholy and fruitless struggle. The Indians experience a fate like that of Niobe's children—they seem destined to perish all, by inevitable causes visible or invisible. From one source or other, fatal shafts are constantly sped, by which they are immediately destroyed, or driven into some field of gradual extermination. They can no longer escape the withering contact or ruthless cupid-ity of what is called civilization—this tide, as it is also styled, follows them as the waters of the deluge rose upon the fugitives to the mountains.

When they appeal to the immutable principles of right and the obligations of treaty, they find no umpirage by which their claims may be regularly adjudged, nor impartial power by which their humble fortunes may be shielded. They have surrendered the greater part of their original possessions, their best opportunities of defence and vengeance, under the forms of artificial law and diplomacy. When they seek some security and protection, in reference to the relics of their territory and independence, they discover that all the solemn stipulations were but a mockery, that law and diplomacy can be used to defeat all their hopes and endeavors. Authority to give redress, is wanting here; inclination, there; technical difficulties, beyond their comprehension, are presented to them as insuperable on every side: impotence will plead, or rage, or strike, in vain. For whatever degree of national delinquency, or unlawful gain, may exist in this matter, there will be, assuredly, Divine vengeance in some shape, or at some period. According to the final proportions of Divine justice, every wrong has its penalty, whether committed by individuals or communities. Above, there is no shuffling; the action lies in its true nature—Georgia herself, too arrogant and resolute to appear and answer before the earthly court, will be compelled

to give evidence at a tribunal of omnipotence, seemingly slow, in national instances, yet sure in its cognizance, and ultimately complete in its retribution. It is awful to think how the darker skin may be permitted in after ages to revenge the red upon the white—how the lust of land and gold may react, or work out in distant consequences, that manifold devastation which is decreed against every cruel excess, and every signal breach of the moral order. We could cite many cases from history, wherein the passions or the crimes of nations have been remotely visited by general calamities—deadening decline and pervading wretchedness—in a way to be

estimated in after ages to vindicate the laws and providence of God to man.

The opinion of the Supreme Court in the Cherokee case is represented in some of the Administration papers, as a sanction of the pretensions and conduct of Georgia with regard to the Cherokees and their territory. Here is a gross error. The Court did not mean to give confirmation or countenance to Georgia. They merely declare that they have not the power to interfere in the manner required on the part of the Indians.

MEXICO.—The warning announcement, that "they who live by the sword shall perish by the sword," was never more prophetic than in the instance of President GUERRERO—whose execution we mentioned last week. Guerrero, being defeated as a competitor for the Presidency of Mexico, by Pedrazza, who received the great majority of votes, undertook, and succeeded, to overrule the election by force of arms, and by means of the soldiery was proclaimed President in the place of Pedrazza. In his turn, he has been overthrown by another soldier, Bustamante; but, hoping still to recover his power, he again had recourse to arms, was beaten, taken prisoner, tried in a distant province by a court-martial, condemned, and immediately executed. We have no tears for him. "The poisoned chalice" has been returned to his own lips; but the hapless country subject to such violence and usurpations, may well claim our sympathy.

It is stated in the Official Register of Mexico, under date of 22d February, that a pension of \$3,000 has been granted to the wife and daughter of Guerrero. Where life, however, is held so cheap, and revolutions in government are so frequent, the worth of such a grant may be well questioned.

N. Y. American.

In Buenos Ayres horses are so plentiful that beggars make their rounds asking alms on horseback, and do not consider that position as diminishing, in any degree, their claims to sympathy.

National Armies.—It has been computed that, in Prussia, there is one soldier in eighty inhabitants; in Austria, one in a hundred and eighteen; in France, one in a hundred and forty-two; in England, one in two hundred and twenty-nine; and in Russia, one in fifty-seven.

On the 23d January last, a ball, the most splendid ever known in Paris, took place at the Opera House of that Capital. It occupied the thoughts of all the fashion for a fortnight. It was for the benefit of the poor, and the receipts amounted to one hundred and fifty thousand francs—30,000 dollars. The decorations of the theatre were of surpassing magnificence. All the royal family were present, and on the floor; the uniforms; LAFAYETTE, surrounded by his grand-children, manifested the goodness of his nature, in the mild delivery with which he appeared to survey the scene. The dancing continued until 6 o'clock in the morning. —*Nat. Gaz.*

WASHINGTON, PA. March 21.
Suicide.—On Saturday morning last, Mr. David Allison, of Canton township, put a period to his existence by discharging the contents of a loaded rifle into his head near the right ear. He rose from his bed early, put on his

est uniforms; LAFAYETTE, surrounded by his grand-children, manifested the goodness of his nature, in the mild delivery with which he appeared to survey the scene. The dancing continued until 6 o'clock in the morning. —*Nat. Gaz.*

WASHINGTON, PA. March 21.
Suicide.—On Saturday morning last, Mr. David Allison, of Canton township, put a period to his existence by discharging the contents of a loaded rifle into his head near the right ear. He rose from his bed early, put on his

est uniforms; LAFAYETTE, surrounded by his grand-children, manifested the goodness of his nature, in the mild delivery with which he appeared to survey the scene. The dancing continued until 6 o'clock in the morning. —*Nat. Gaz.*

WASHINGTON, PA. March 21.
Suicide.—On Saturday morning last, Mr. David Allison, of Canton township, put a period to his existence by discharging the contents of a loaded rifle into his head near the right ear. He rose from his bed early, put on his

est uniforms; LAFAYETTE, surrounded by his grand-children, manifested the goodness of his nature, in the mild delivery with which he appeared to survey the scene. The dancing continued until 6 o'clock in the morning. —*Nat. Gaz.*

WASHINGTON, PA. March 21.
Suicide.—On Saturday morning last, Mr. David Allison, of Canton township, put a period to his existence by discharging the contents of a loaded rifle into his head near the right ear. He rose from his bed early, put on his

est uniforms; LAFAYETTE, surrounded by his grand-children, manifested the goodness of his nature, in the mild delivery with which he appeared to survey the scene. The dancing continued until 6 o'clock in the morning. —*Nat. Gaz.*

WASHINGTON, PA. March 21.
Suicide.—On Saturday morning last, Mr. David Allison, of Canton township, put a period to his existence by discharging the contents of a loaded rifle into his head near the right ear. He rose from his bed early, put on his

est uniforms; LAFAYETTE, surrounded by his grand-children, manifested the goodness of his nature, in the mild delivery with which he appeared to survey the scene. The dancing continued until 6 o'clock in the morning. —*Nat. Gaz.*

WASHINGTON, PA. March 21.
Suicide.—On Saturday morning last, Mr. David Allison, of Canton township, put a period to his existence by discharging the contents of a loaded rifle into his head near the right ear. He rose from his bed early, put on his

est uniforms; LAFAYETTE, surrounded by his grand-children, manifested the goodness of his nature, in the mild delivery with which he appeared to survey the scene. The dancing continued until 6 o'clock in the morning. —*Nat. Gaz.*

WASHINGTON, PA. March 21.
Suicide.—On Saturday morning last, Mr. David Allison, of Canton township, put a period to his existence by discharging the contents of a loaded rifle into his head near the right ear. He rose from his bed early, put on his

est uniforms; LAFAYETTE, surrounded by his grand-children, manifested the goodness of his nature, in the mild delivery with which he appeared to survey the scene. The dancing continued until 6 o'clock in the morning. —*Nat. Gaz.*

WASHINGTON, PA. March 21.
Suicide.—On Saturday morning last, Mr. David Allison, of Canton township, put a period to his existence by discharging the contents of a loaded rifle into his head near the right ear. He rose from his bed early, put on his

est uniforms; LAFAYETTE, surrounded by his grand-children, manifested the goodness of his nature, in the mild delivery with which he appeared to survey the scene. The dancing continued until 6 o'clock in the morning. —*Nat. Gaz.*

WASHINGTON, PA. March 21.
Suicide.—On Saturday morning last, Mr. David Allison, of Canton township, put a period to his existence by discharging the contents of a loaded rifle into his head near the right ear. He rose from his bed early, put on his

est uniforms; LAFAYETTE, surrounded by his grand-children, manifested the goodness of his nature, in the mild delivery with which he appeared to survey the scene. The dancing continued until 6 o'clock in the morning. —*Nat. Gaz.*

WASHINGTON, PA. March 21.
Suicide.—On Saturday morning last, Mr. David Allison, of Canton township, put a period to his existence by discharging the contents of a loaded rifle into his head near the right ear. He rose from his bed early, put on his

est uniforms; LAFAYETTE, surrounded by his grand-children, manifested the goodness of his nature, in the mild delivery with which he appeared to survey the scene. The dancing continued until 6 o'clock in the morning. —*Nat. Gaz.*

WASHINGTON, PA. March 21.
Suicide.—On Saturday morning last, Mr. David Allison, of Canton township, put a period to his existence by discharging the contents of a loaded rifle into his head near the right ear. He rose from his bed early, put on his

est uniforms; LAFAYETTE, surrounded by his grand-children, manifested the goodness of his nature, in the mild delivery with which he appeared to survey the scene. The dancing continued until 6 o'clock in the morning. —*Nat. Gaz.*

WASHINGTON, PA. March 21.
Suicide.—On Saturday morning last, Mr. David Allison, of Canton township, put a period to his existence by discharging the contents of a loaded rifle into his head near the right ear. He rose from his bed early, put on his

est uniforms; LAFAYETTE, surrounded by his grand-children, manifested the goodness of his nature, in the mild delivery with which he appeared to survey the scene. The dancing continued until 6 o'clock in the morning. —*Nat. Gaz.*

WASHINGTON, PA. March 21.
Suicide.—On Saturday morning last, Mr. David Allison, of Canton township, put a period to his existence by discharging the contents of a loaded rifle into his head near the right ear. He rose from his bed early, put on his

est uniforms; LAFAYETTE, surrounded by his grand-children, manifested the goodness of his nature, in the mild delivery with which he appeared to survey the scene. The dancing continued until 6 o'clock in the morning. —*Nat. Gaz.*

WASHINGTON, PA. March 21.
Suicide.—On Saturday morning last, Mr. David Allison, of Canton township, put a period to his existence by discharging the contents of a loaded rifle into his head near the right ear. He rose from his bed early, put on his

est uniforms; LAFAYETTE, surrounded by his grand-children, manifested the goodness of his nature, in the mild delivery with which he appeared to survey the scene. The dancing continued until 6 o'clock in the morning. —*Nat. Gaz.*

WASHINGTON, PA. March 21.
Suicide.—On Saturday morning last, Mr. David Allison, of Canton township, put a period to his existence by discharging the contents of a loaded rifle into his head near the right ear. He rose from his bed early, put on his

est uniforms; LAFAYETTE, surrounded by his grand-children, manifested the goodness of his nature, in the mild delivery with which he appeared to survey the scene. The dancing continued until 6 o'clock in the morning. —*Nat. Gaz.*

WASHINGTON, PA. March 21.
Suicide.—On Saturday morning last, Mr. David Allison, of Canton township, put a period to his existence by discharging the contents of a loaded rifle into his head near the right ear. He rose from his bed early, put on his

est uniforms; LAFAYETTE, surrounded by his grand-children, manifested the goodness of his nature, in the mild delivery with which he appeared to survey the scene. The dancing continued until 6 o'clock in the morning. —*Nat. Gaz.*

WASHINGTON, PA. March 21.
Suicide.—On Saturday morning last, Mr. David Allison, of Canton township, put a period to his existence by discharging the contents of a loaded rifle into his head near the right ear. He rose from his bed early, put on his

est uniforms; LAFAYETTE, surrounded by his grand-children, manifested the goodness of his nature, in the mild delivery with which he appeared to survey the scene. The dancing continued until 6 o'clock in the morning. —*Nat. Gaz.*

WASHINGTON, PA. March 21.
Suicide.—On Saturday morning last, Mr. David Allison, of Canton township, put a period to his existence by discharging the contents of a loaded rifle into his head near the right ear. He rose from his bed early, put on his

est uniforms; LAFAYETTE, surrounded by his grand-children, manifested the goodness of his nature, in the mild delivery with which he appeared to survey the scene. The dancing continued until 6 o'clock in the morning. —*Nat. Gaz.*

WASHINGTON, PA. March 21.
Suicide.—On Saturday morning last, Mr. David Allison, of Canton township, put a period to his existence by discharging the contents of a loaded rifle into his head near the right ear. He rose from his bed early, put on his

est uniforms; LAFAYETTE, surrounded by his grand-children, manifested the goodness of his nature, in the mild delivery with which he appeared to survey the scene. The dancing continued until 6 o'clock in the morning. —*Nat. Gaz.*

WASHINGTON, PA. March 21.
Suicide.—On Saturday morning last, Mr. David Allison, of Canton township, put a period to his existence by discharging the contents of a loaded rifle into his head near the right ear. He rose from his bed early, put on his

est uniforms; LAFAYETTE, surrounded by his grand-children, manifested the goodness of his nature, in the mild delivery with which he appeared to survey the scene. The dancing continued until 6 o'clock in the morning. —*Nat. Gaz.*

WASHINGTON, PA. March 21.
Suicide.—On Saturday morning last, Mr. David Allison, of Canton township, put a period to his existence by discharging the contents of a loaded rifle into his head near the right ear. He rose from his bed early, put on his

est uniforms; LAFAYETTE, surrounded by his grand-children, manifested the goodness of his nature, in the mild delivery with which he appeared to survey the scene. The dancing continued until 6 o'clock in the morning. —*Nat. Gaz.*

WASHINGTON, PA. March 21.
Suicide.—On Saturday morning last, Mr. David Allison, of Canton township, put a period to his existence by discharging the contents of a loaded rifle into his head near the right ear. He rose from his bed early, put on his

est uniforms; LAFAYETTE, surrounded by his grand-children, manifested the goodness of his nature, in the mild delivery with which he appeared to survey the scene. The dancing continued until 6 o'clock in the morning. —*Nat. Gaz.*

WASHINGTON, PA. March 21.
Suicide.—On Saturday morning last, Mr. David Allison, of Canton township, put a period to his existence by discharging the contents of a loaded rifle into his head near the right ear. He rose from his bed early, put on his

est uniforms; LAFAYETTE, surrounded by his grand-children, manifested the goodness of his nature, in the mild delivery with which he appeared to survey the scene. The dancing continued until 6 o'clock in the morning. —*Nat. Gaz.*

WASHINGTON, PA. March 21.
Suicide.—On Saturday morning last, Mr. David Allison, of Canton township, put a period to his existence by discharging the contents of a loaded rifle into his head near the right ear. He rose from his bed early, put on his

est uniforms; LAFAYETTE, surrounded by his grand-children, manifested the goodness of his nature, in the mild delivery with which he appeared to survey the scene. The dancing continued until 6 o'clock in the morning. —*Nat. Gaz.*

WASHINGTON, PA. March 21.
Suicide.—On Saturday morning last, Mr. David Allison, of Canton township, put a period to his existence by discharging the contents of a loaded rifle into his head near the right ear. He rose from his bed early, put on his

est uniforms; LAFAYETTE, surrounded by his grand-children, manifested the goodness of his nature, in the mild delivery with which he appeared to survey the scene. The dancing continued until 6 o'clock in the morning. —*Nat. Gaz.*

WASHINGTON, PA. March 21.
Suicide.—On Saturday morning last, Mr. David Allison, of Canton township, put a period to his existence by discharging the contents of a loaded rifle into his head near the right ear. He rose from his bed early, put on his

est uniforms; LAFAYETTE, surrounded by his grand-children, manifested the goodness of his nature, in the mild delivery with which he appeared to survey the scene. The dancing continued until 6 o'clock in the morning. —*Nat. Gaz.*

WASHINGTON, PA. March 21.
Suicide.—On Saturday morning last, Mr. David Allison, of Canton township, put a period to his existence by discharging the contents of a loaded rifle into his head near the right ear. He rose from his bed early, put on his

est uniforms; LAFAYETTE, surrounded by his grand-children, manifested the goodness of his nature, in the mild delivery with which he appeared to survey the scene. The dancing continued until 6 o'clock in the morning. —*Nat. Gaz.*

WASHINGTON, PA. March 21.
Suicide.—On Saturday morning last, Mr. David Allison, of Canton township, put a period to his existence by discharging the contents of a loaded rifle into his head near the right ear. He rose from his bed early, put on his

est uniforms; LAFAYETTE, surrounded by his grand-children, manifested the goodness of his nature, in the mild delivery with which he appeared to survey the scene. The dancing continued until 6 o'clock in the morning. —*Nat. Gaz.*

WASHINGTON, PA. March 21.
Suicide.—On Saturday morning last, Mr. David Allison, of Canton township, put a period to his existence by discharging the contents of a loaded rifle into his head near the right ear. He rose from his bed early, put on his

est uniforms; LAFAYETTE, surrounded by his grand-children, manifested the goodness of his nature, in the mild delivery with which he appeared to survey the scene. The dancing continued until 6 o'clock in the morning. —*Nat. Gaz.*

WASHINGTON, PA. March 2

without benefiting in the least degree the Indians. The Indians, thus situated, cannot be regarded in any other light than members of a foreign Government, or that of the State within whose chartered limits they reside. If in the former, the ordinary legislation of Congress in relation to them is not warranted by the Constitution, which was established for the benefit of our own, not of a foreign people: if in the latter, then, like other citizens or people resident within the limits of the State, they are subject to their jurisdiction and control. To maintain a contrary doctrine, and to require the Executive to enforce it by the employment of a military force, would be to place in his hands a power to make war upon the rights of the States and the liberties of the country—a power which should be placed in the hands of no individual.

If, indeed, the Indians are to be regarded as people possessing rights which they can exercise independently of the States, much error has arisen in the intercourse of the Government with them. Why is it that they have been called upon to assist in our wars, without the privilege of exercising their own discretion? If an independent people, they should, as such, be consulted and advised with; but they have not been. In an order which was issued to me from the War Department, in September, 1814, this language is employed: "All the friendly Indians should be organized and prepared to co-operate with your other forces—There appears to be some dissatisfaction among the Choctaws; their friendship and services should be secured without delay. The friendly Indians must be fed and paid, and made to fight when and where their services may be required." From independent and foreign people, this would seem to be assuming, I should suppose, rather too lofty a tone; one which the Government would not have assumed if they had considered them in that light. Again: by the constitution, the power of declaring war belongs exclusively to Congress. We have been often engaged in war with the Indian tribes within our limits; but when have these hostilities been preceded or accompanied by an act of Congress declaring war against the tribe which was the object of them? And was the prosecution of such hostilities an usurpation, in each case, by the Executive which conducted them, of the constitutional power of Congress? It must have been so, I apprehend, if these tribes are to be considered as foreign and independent nations.

The steps taken to prevent intrusion upon Indian lands had their origin with the commencement of our Government, and became the subject of special legislation in 1802, with the reservations which have been mentioned in favor of the jurisdiction of the State. With the exception of South Carolina, who has uniformly regulated the Indians within her limits without the aid of the General Government, they have been felt within all the States of the South, without being understood to affect their rights or prevent the exercise of their jurisdiction, whenever they were in a situation to assume and enforce it.—Georgia, though materially concerned, has, on this principle, foreborne to spread her legislation further than the settlements of her own white citizens, until she has recently perceived within her limits a people claiming to be capable of self-government, sitting in legislative council, organizing courts, and administering justice. To disarm such an anomalous invasion of her sovereignty, she has declared her determination to execute her own laws throughout her own limits: a step which seems to have been anticipated by the proclamation of 1783, and which is perfectly consistent with the 19th section of the act of 1802. According to the language and reasoning of that section, the tribes to the south and the southwest are not only "surrounded by settlements of the citizens of the U. States," but are now also "within the ordinary jurisdiction of the individual States." They became so from the moment the laws of the State were extended over them, and the same result follows the similar determination of Alabama and Mississippi. These States have each a right to claim in behalf of their position, now on this question, the same respect which is conceded to the other States of the Union.

Towards this race of people, I entertain the kindest feelings, and am not sensible that the views, which I have taken of their true interests, are less favorable to them, than those which oppose their emigration to the west.—Years since, I stated to them my belief, that if the States chose to extend their laws over them, it would not be in the power of the Federal Government to prevent it. My opinion remains the same; and I can see no alternative for them, but that of their removal to the west, or a quiet submission to the State laws. If they prefer to remove, the U. States agree to defray their expenses, to supply them the means of transportation, and a year's support after they reach their new homes—a provision too liberal and kind to deserve the stamp of injustice. Either course promises them peace and happiness, whilst an obstinate perseverance in the effort to maintain their possessions independent of the State authority, cannot fail to render their condition still more helpless and miserable. Such an effort ought, therefore, to be discountenanced by all

who sincerely sympathize in the fortunes of this peculiar people, and especially by the political bodies of the Union, as calculated to disturb the harmony of the two Governments, and to endanger the safety of the many blessings they enable us to enjoy.

As connected with the subject of this inquiry, I beg leave to refer to the accompanying letter from the Secretary of War, enclosing the order which proceeded from that Department, and a letter from the Governor of Georgia.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Mr. Eaton, the secretary at war, in his order dated 17th March, 1830, to Major P. Wager, at Fort Mitchell, Alabama, says, in executing the order directed to you, concerning intrusions on the Cherokee lands, the President would have you practise forbearance, and by that means effect peaceably, if it can be done, a removal of the settlers, and only to pursue the order of razing their houses, and destroying their fences, when every thing of peaceable effort has failed. If a course of violence shall be rendered unavoidable through obstinacy of the settlers, the better course for you will be, to proceed to operate first upon some small and detached settlement, and having acted, to wait a little while for the information to spread, &c. the example to become effective. To proceed directly and generally against any numerous and strong settlement might wake up an excitement which would perhaps operate prejudicially.

It is desirable, therefore, that in executing the order, an exercise of prudence, caution, and sound judgment be constantly regarded. Every confidence is reposed in your discretion, that in performing this unpleasant duty, it will be done in a way to avoid as much as possible any strong excitement.

Message of the Governor.

HARRISBURG, March 22.
IMPROVEMENT BILL.

The improvement bill was yesterday returned to the legislature with the signature of the Governor, accompanied with the following message.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN:

The bill, entitled "An act to continue the improvement of the state by canals and rail-roads," has been in my possession since the twelfth instant, and has received that deliberate consideration to which the magnitude and importance of its provisions entitle it, and which our constituents had a right to expect it would receive before it should be approved and become a law.

In the message transmitted to the two Houses at the opening of the present session of the legislature, the propriety of confining the appropriations for objects of internal improvement for the current year to the connecting links of the main route from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, with a view to complete a connected line of communication between those two important points, was pressed upon the attention of the legislature. From an honest conviction on my part, that the substantial interests as well as the true policy of the commonwealth would be best promoted by pursuing that course: And that, at most, in addition to the completion of the main line, the North and West Branch divisions of the canal should be extended into the coal regions towards which they severally tend, in order that the utility and public advantages of these several public works might be tested at as early a period as possible, and that they might soon be made to contribute, in some measure, to the increase of the revenues of the state.—The commencement of any new project of improvement was at the same time deprecated and considered, then as now, as being entirely impolitic; as tending to embarrass and delay the operation of the government in completing any portion of the public works, and as manifestly calculated to produce an effect which instead of infusing confidence into the public mind that some advantages will be speedily realized by the public, and that the treasury will soon receive some return from those improvements, as an earnest that the sums which have from time to time been drawn from it have not been expended in vain, would tend to dampen the ardour with which our citizens were heretofore animated in favor of, and to impair their confidence in a system of improvements, which, if conducted upon right principles, would not fail to inspire both.

But although such were and still continue to be the convictions of my own mind, a majority of the legislature has thought proper to pursue a different course, and to authorize, by the bill now under consideration, the commencement of two new routes of canal, of no inconsiderable magnitude, (should they be carried to the extent contemplated,) and liberal appropriations have been authorized with a view to those objects.

Inasmuch, however, as this is a question involving no constitutional principle, nor presenting a case glaringly inexpedient, but exhibiting the naked question in how far it is expedient at this time to enter into new contracts, to what extent the commencement of new projects of improvement shall be authorized, and the amount of money necessary to carry them into effect, about all which there may well exist an honest difference of opinion, I feel my-

self bound by the respect which I trust I shall always entertain for the opinions of the legislature, when fairly expressed, to yield my judgment to theirs, believing, as I do, that the constitution never contemplated that the negative upon all laws with which it has armed the executive, should be interposed in a case circumstanced like the present—a question of sheer expediency.

The question of the greatest difficulty, and which is calculated to create more embarrassment, in the operations of the government, in relation to the system of internal improvements, is that relating to a fund for the payment of the interest on the public debt. The same difficulty would have existed, however, to a certain extent, if the bill in question had never been passed. A crisis has been produced in the affairs of the commonwealth, which must be met by those entrusted with the concerns of the government, and the direction of its affairs: and although it has been brought about by no act of ours, it will nevertheless be our duty to meet it honestly, and with firmness, and to provide the means, to guard against any injurious effects or consequences, which it might otherwise be calculated to produce. If justice to the public creditors, as well as a proper regard for the faith and credit of the commonwealth would have required, that an adequate source of revenue for the payment of interest should have been provided, under the circumstances in which we were placed before the passing of the bill now under consideration, it can scarcely be necessary to remind an enlightened legislature of the additional obligation imposed upon them by the provision of the bill which gave rise to this communication, to provide an ample interest fund.

With a firm reliance upon the integrity and patriotism of the members of the legislature of Pennsylvania, to whom this communication is addressed, and feeling assured that the faith and credit of the state are objects of their anxious solicitude, I have every reason to believe, that this legislature will not consent to separate, until it shall have provided such ample means for raising a revenue as will place the credit of the commonwealth, forever hereafter, on a basis which cannot be shaken.

Under these considerations, and under a firm conviction, that a contrary course would be productive of consequences destructive to the best interests of the commonwealth, I have this day approved and signed the said bill, entitled, "An act to continue the improvement of the state by canals and rail-roads," and directed the Secretary of the Commonwealth to return the same to the House of Representatives, in which it originated.

GEO. WOLF.

Harrisburg, March 21, 1831.

Various Matters.

CHAMBERSBURG, March 22.

Mysterious!—A gentleman, named on the way-bill Mr. *Denniston*, arrived at Mr. Seider's hotel, in this place, in the stage from Harrisburg, on Sunday afternoon, the 13th inst. After enquiring when supper would be ready, he stepped out, and has not since been heard of here. He left at the hotel a sword cane and a valise. All that his fellow travellers knew of him was, that he was going to Pittsburg.—*Repository*.

The Prison of the French Ex-Ministers.—The garrison of Ham and fortress, which, before the removal of the Ex-Ministers, was composed of but one company of veterans, is now augmented to 700 men. The fort is furnished with eight pieces of cannon, three of which are eight pounders, three twelve pounders, and two of large calibre.—The corps of gens d'armes has been triplicated. A house has been taken for their barracks. The town of Ham has now the appearance of a fortified place.—The families of the accused are arriving in succession, and taking up their residence in the town. Madame Gueron Ramille, her son, and a nurse, arrived a few days since, and has taken apartments with the intention of remaining here. Mesdames de Perpignan have also taken a house from the mayor of Ham, and are to pay a rent of 800 francs a year. The furniture arrived here yesterday from Paris. It is said that Madame Polignac would have been here ere this, only she was detained in making a proper selection of furniture. Madame de Chamilleauze persists in occupying her humble cell. The prisoners are all in pretty good health, with the exception of M. de Chamilleauze, who is constantly troubled with the rheumatism. The Ex-Ministers seem to live on the best terms.—*Paris P.*

Horrid!—The following dreadful relation is from a late number of the Catskill (N. Y.) Recorder. It is enough to chill the blood with horror. Such a being is not a man; he is a demon in human semblance; lost to affection, and every tender impulse of humanity.

Murder.—On Monday last, a man by the name of Morris Welsh, was committed to jail in this county, for the murder of his own child—an infant four or five years old. Morris is an Irishman, and has for some time past, resided in the town of Coxsackie. The circumstances, as we are informed, are these. On Friday evening of last week, Morris returned home probably intoxi-

cated, and commenced beating and abusing his wife. He then seized his infant child, and one by one, broke the bones of its fingers and arms—struck it on the head with his fist, and at last threw it in the fire. The child was discovered to be missing, and the suspicions of the neighbors were excited.—Search was made, and on Sunday morning, the mutilated, and half burnt body of the child was found concealed under the floor of the house. Some difficulty was experienced in apprehending Welsh. When he found it was intended to arrest him, he armed himself with an axe, and retreated, threatening to kill any person who came near him.—He was pursued by the neighborhood, for more than a mile, and finally taken.

From the Long Island Star.

A Prolific Family.—"Go forth and multiply," was a command, and in the following case, the particulars of which have been handed to us for publication, the mandate has been well obeyed:—

John Howard Smith and Elizabeth Ireland, both of Huntington, Suffolk county, L. I. were married in the year 1765. They are still living in the enjoyment of health at a ripe old age, the former being in his 87th, and the latter in her 83d year. Their descendants are as follows, viz:—17 children, 97 grand children, 135 great grand children, 1 great great grand child.—Total 250, of whom 210 are now living.

As a proof of the good example and the sage councils of the aged pair, in all the 210 descendants yet living, not one of them is known to be dissipated or intemperate.

It is announced in the New-York Courier, that the celebrated Miss FRANCES WRIGHT has lately arrived at Boston, from Kingston, Jamaica.—Miss W. spent the last summer in England and France. She was in Paris during *le grand semaine* in July last.

The Chief Justice.—It is with heartfelt pleasure, that we state, from authority on which we place entire reliance, that there is not the smallest ground, for the report, now current, of the intention of Judge MARSHALL to resign the trust of Chief Justice of the United States.

To our readers generally we are satisfied that the information, which we are thus enabled to communicate, will be more acceptable than any thing we have announced to them for the last sixteen years.—*Nat. Int.*

MEXICO.—The warning announcement, that "they who live by the sword shall perish by the sword," was never more prophetic than in the instance of President GUERRERO—whose execution we mentioned last week. Guerrero, being defeated as a competitor for the Presidency of Mexico, by Pedrazza, who received the great majority of votes, undertook, and succeeded, to overrule the election by force of arms, and by means of the soldiery was proclaimed President in the place of Pedrazza. In his turn, he has been overthrown by another soldier, Bustamante; but hoping still to recover his power, he again had recourse to arms, was beaten, taken prisoner, tried in a distant province by a court-martial, condemned, and immediately executed. We have no tears for him. "The poisoned chalice" has been returned to his own lips; but the hapless country subject to such violence and usurpations, may well claim our sympathy.

It is stated in the Official Register of Mexico, under date of 22d February, that a pension of \$3,000 has been granted to the wife and daughter of Guerrero. Where life, however, is held so cheap, and revolutions in government are so frequent, the worth of such a grant may be well questioned.

N. T. American.

In Buenos Ayres horses are so plentiful that beggars make their rounds asking alms on horseback, and do not consider that position as diminishing, in any degree, their claims to sympathy.

National Armies.—It has been computed that, in Prussia, there is one soldier in eighty inhabitants; in Austria, one in a hundred and eighteen; in France, one in a hundred and forty-two; in England, one in two hundred and twenty-nine; and in Russia, one in fifty-seven.

On the 23d January last, a ball, the most splendid ever known in Paris, took place at the Opera House of that Capital. It occupied the thoughts of all the fashion for a fortnight. It was for the benefit of the poor, and the receipts amounted to one hundred and fifty thousand francs—\$750,000 dollars.—The decorations of the theatre were of surpassing magnificence. All the royal family were present, and on the floor, all the foreign legations, in their richest uniforms. LA MARTINI, surrounded by his grand children, manifested the goodness of his nature, in the delightful with which he appeared to survey the scene. The dancing continued until 6 o'clock in the morning.—*Nat. Gaz.*

WASHINGTON, Pa. March 21.

Suicide.—On Saturday morning last, Mr. David Allison, of Canton township, put a period to his existence by discharging the contents of a loaded rifle into his head near the right ear.—He rose from his bed early, put on part

of his clothing, took his rifle and stepped a few paces from his own door, set the gun-but on the ground, placed the side of his head on the top of the barrel and drew the trigger with his toes.—The person who had been sleeping with him heard the report of the rifle, and sprung from his bed, made to the door, and found Mr. Allison a corpse—the handkerchief which he had worn on his head during the night was set on fire from the powder burning from the point of the muzzle of the rifle. The ball lodged in his head. The deceased was about 30 years of age, or upwards, unmarried, and wealthy—of unimpeachable character for sobriety and moral deportment.

The New-York Enquirer states, that G. W. ERVING, Esq. appointed by the President and Senate to be our Charge des Affaires to Constantinople, has declined the acceptance of the office, and that the President has provisionally appointed Commodore PORTER in his place.

Cherokees and Georgia.

[From the Nat. Gaz., March 21.]

The Supreme Court of the U. States have decided that they have not jurisdiction in the Cherokee suit which was argued by Messrs. Wirt and Sergeant. The Court were divided on the question—the Chief Justice, and Justices Johnson, M'Lean and Baldwin, against Justices Thompson and Story. We learn that the speeches of the counsel, as well as the opinions of the Judges, will be published. It is understood that all the judges, except one, think that Georgia has acted wrongfully in extending her laws over the Cherokee territory, and molesting the Cherokees, as she has done. The decision of the Court embraces only the point of cognizance; and it is strong evidence of the scrupulosity of a tribunal that has been so harshly and unwarrantably taxed with a spirit of usurpation.

With regard to the unfortunate Cherokees, it is doubtful what effect this result of their application to the Supreme Court will have upon them. We apprehend, while we sincerely deprecate, some ultimate violence—a melancholy and fruitless struggle. The Indians experience a fate like that of Niobe's children—they seem destined to perish all, by inevitable causes visible or invisible. From one source or other, fatal shafts are constantly sped, by which they are immediately destroyed, or driven into some field of gradual extermination. They can no longer escape the withering contact or ruthless cupidty of what is called civilization;—this tide, as it is also styled, follows them as the waters of the deluge rose upon the fugitives to the mountains.

When they appeal to the immutable principles of right and the obligations of treaty, they find no umpirage by which their claims may be regularly adjudged, nor impartial power by which their humble fortunes may be shielded. They have surrendered the greater part of their original possessions, their best opportunities of defence and vengeance, under the forms of artificial law and diplomacy: When they seek some security and protection, in reference to the relics of their territory and independence, they discover that all the solemn stipulations were but a mockery,—that law and diplomacy can be used to defeat all their hopes and endeavors. Authority to give redress is wanting here; inclination, there; technical difficulties, beyond their comprehension, are presented to them as insuperable on every side: impotence will plead, or rave, or strike, in vain. For whatever degree of national delinquency, or unlawful gain, may exist in this matter, there will be, assuredly, Divine vengeance in some shape, or at some period. According to "the final proportions of Divine justice," every wrong has its penalty, whether committed by individuals or communities. Above, there is no shuffling; "the action lies" in its true nature:—Georgia herself, too arrogant and resolute to appear and answer before the earthly court, will be compelled

"Even to the teeth and forehead of her faults To give in evidence" at a tribunal of omnipotence, seemingly slow, in national instances, yet sure in its cognizance, and ultimately complete in its retribution. It is awful to think how the darker skin may be permitted in after ages to revenge the red upon the white—how the lust of land and gold may react, or work out in distant consequences, that manifold devastation which is decreed against every evil excess, and every signal breach of the moral order. We could cite many cases from history, wherein the passions or the crimes of nations have been severely visited by general calamities—dreadful decline and perishing wrecks—in a way to be satisfactorily traced, to show an almost infallible evidence to vindicate the laws and providence of God to man.

The opinion of the Supreme Court in the Cherokee case is represented in some of the American papers, as a sanction of the pretensions and conduct of Georgia with regard to the Cherokees and their territory. Here is a gross error. The Court did not mean to give condemnation or countenance to Georgia. They merely declare that they have not the power to interfere in the manner required on the part of the Indians.—*Ibid.*

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

GOODS

In the Market!!

J.B. Danner & Jacob Ziegler,
 BEG leave to inform their Friends
 and the Public generally, that
 they have entered into Partnership,
 under the Firm of

DANNER & ZIEGLER,

and have just returned from the City,
 with a most **SPLENDID ASSORT-**
MENT OF GOODS, which they are
 now opening, at their Store, north-east
 Corner of Baltimore and Middle-
 streets, opposite the Eagle Tavern.—
 They have purchased every variety of
 Goods suitable to the Season—such as

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vesting,
 Cassinets, Bombazetts, Muslins, plain
 and figured, Domestic Muslins, Cot-
 ton Stripes, Checks, Tickings,
 Linen Drillings, Calicoes,
 Silks, Crapes,
 and a great variety of other articles in
 the Dry Goods line; also,

A large Supply of
GROCERIES,
 Coffee, Sugar, Feas, Fish, Molasses,
 Spices, Cheese, &c. &c.

Hard-ware, China, Glass,
& Queens-ware;
 An Elegant Assortment of
LEGHORN AND COTTAGE
BONNETS,

LIQUORS, &c. &c.

These Goods have been selected
 by themselves, with great care, and
 bought at very reduced prices for
CASH. They will, therefore, be en-
 abled to sell them as cheap or cheaper
 than any other Establishment in the
 country. They invite the Public to
 call and examine the quality and prices
 of their Goods—confident, that at no
 other Establishment, can **GREATER**
BARGAINS be had.

Gettysburg, March 22. if

AN APPRENTICE**WANTED TO THE**

House-Joiner and Cabinet-
making business. Advantageous terms
 will be offered, if immediate applica-
 tion is made.

JESSE MARK.

Hunters-Town, March 22 3t

Notice is hereby Given,

TO all persons interested, that the
 Account of **PETER HULSH** and
JACOB CASSAT, Jr Trustees of **MAR-**
THA HAGERMAN, a Lunatic, will
 be presented for confirmation and al-
 lowance, to the next Court of Common
 Pleas of Adams county, to be held on
 the **Fourth Monday of April next.**

GEO. WELSH, Protr'y.

March 22. 1c

NOTICE

THOSE gentlemen who have re-
 ceived Proposals for the "**Repub-**
lican Statesman," a German paper, and
 have collected Subscribers, will please
 return them as soon as convenient.—
 The first Number of the Paper will be
 published on the first Wednesday in
 April next.

JOHN HERBST.

March 8. 3t

TRIED & HIGHLY APPROVED**Valuable Medicines.**

Prevention better than Cure.

LEE'S FAMOUS ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

25 AND 50 CENTS PER BOX.

THE operation of these Pills is perfectly

mild, so as to be used in safety by per-

sons in every situation, and of every age.

The proprietor confidently recommends the

timely use of these Pills, as a preventive and

cure of Bilious, Yellow, and Malignant Fevers.

Please inquire for "**LEE'S ANTI-BIL-**

IOUS PILLS," with the signature of **NOAH**

RIDGELY, (late Michael Lee & Co.) as none

others are genuine.

Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges, a most

powerful medicine, removes and destroys all

kind of worms.

Lee's Elixir, a sovereign remedy for colds,

obstinate coughs, catarrhs, asthma, sore

throats and consumptions.

Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent medi-

cine for all nervous affections, weakness, pains

in the loins, back, &c.

Lee's Essence of Mustard—No medicine

ever excelled this in curing rheumatism,

sprains, bruises, frost-bites, &c.

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, a never fail-

ing cure.

Lee's Sorethroat Ointment, warranted to

cure the ITCH by one application.

Lee's Persian Lotion, an excellent medi-

cine for curing tetters, ring-worms, prickly

heat, &c.

Lee's Vegetable Indian Specific, an effec-

tual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhoea.

Lee's Toothache Drops, which gives im-

mediate relief.

Lee's Tooth Powder, which cleanses and

beautifies the teeth.

Lee's Eye Water, a certain cure for sore

eyes.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head

aches.

Lee's Corn

troving corns.

Country merchants and all others who

purchase to sell again, by applying to the

proprietor, No 68, Hanover street, Baltimore,

can obtain them on such liberal terms as will

insure them a great profit.

CAUTION.—None are genuine without

the makers name to them, Noah Ridgely, (late

Michael Lee & Co.)

Hundreds of cases of cures performed

by the above truly valuable medicines, could

be given, did the limits of a newspaper ad-

mit of it.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER will constant-

ly keep a fresh supply of the above celebra-

ted Medicines, at his Apothecary and Drug

Store, Gettysburg.

Henry Stouffer,

Charles Bonner, John Bon-
ner, William Bonner, John
Black, son of Jane Black,
(late Jane Bonner deceased)
William Kincaid and Han-
nah his wife, (late Hannah
Bonner,) John Toland, and
Elizabeth his wife, Robert
Bonner, Francis Bonner;
also the children of Murtha
M. Millan, (late deceased),
viz. William M. Millan, Su-
san M. Millan, John M. Mil-
lan, and James M. Millan
Rosa, the grandson of said
Murtha M. Millan, and son
of James Rosa; and the
children of Alexander Bon-
ner, deceased; viz. Amanda
and John Alexander.

THESE respondents are hereby
 notified and summoned to be and
 appear before our Judges at Gettys-
 burg, at our County Court of Common
 Pleas, there to be held on the **Fourth**
Monday in April next, to shew where-
 fore—whereas they, together with this
 demandant, together and undivided, do
 hold a Tract of Land, in **Lattimore**
 township, Adams county, Pa bounded
 by lands of John Bonner, George My-
 ers and others, containing about One
 Hundred and Fifteen Acres, more or
 less, with improvements—why **PAR-**
TITION thereof should not be made
 by the Judgment of said Court, accord-
 ing to the laws of this Common-
 wealth in such cases made and provid-

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.
 Sheriff's Office, Gettys-
 burg, March 1, 1831. 1s

CATHARINE WOLF,
 late Decker, by her next
 friend, Peter Diehl,
 vs.
ABRAHAM WOLF.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to
Abraham Wolf.

YOU are hereby commanded, as
 you were before commanded, that
 you be and appear, in your own proper
 person, before the Judges of the Court
 of Common Pleas of Adams county, at
 Gettysburg, on the **Fourth Monday of**
April next, to shew cause, if any you
 have, why the said Catharine Wolf,
 your wife, should not be divorced from
 the bonds of Matrimony, agreeably to
 the Act of Assembly in such case made
 and provided.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.
 Sheriff's Office, Gettys-
 burg, Feb. 15, 1831. 1c

60,000

BUSHEL OF WHEAT
WANTED.

FARMERS and others having
 Wheat to dispose of, are hereby
 informed, that the Subscribers continu-

to purchase Wheat at

Woodberry Mills,

Situated about half a mile from the
 Reisters-Town Turnpike Road. Per-

sons wishing to sell their Wheat, will

please turn off at the Sign Board, a

short distance below Griffith's Tavern.

They may be assured of obtaining the

highest Baltimore price at all times,

and quick despatch given. A suitable

difference paid for **WHITE WHEAT.**

TYSON & NORRIS.

Baltimore, 2d mo. 22d, 1831. 11t

PRICES REDUCED

AT THE

Drug Warehouse,

No. 107, Market street below Third,

PHILADELPHIA.

JUST received, in addition to an ex-

tensive Stock of **Drugs and Medi-**

cines, a supply of **JERSEY WINDOW**

GLASS, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, 9 by 11, 9 by

12, 10 by 12, and the larger sizes, super-

ior in quality to any heretofore bro't

to this market for sale, for account, &

at the prices of the manufacturer.

Also, an extensive assortment of **VI-**

ALS & BOTTLES, embracing every

variety, which will be sold by the print-

ed price current of the manufacturer.

In the selection and preparation of

Medicines, Chemicals, &c. the greatest

care is observed to have them of the

best quality, and they are accordingly

warranted genuine.

Druggists, Storekeepers, and others, are

respectfully invited to call, or address

by letter

JOSHUA C. JENKINS,

Philadelphia.

10th mo. 19th, 1830. 6m

J. B. DANNER,

Still continues the

SILVER PLATING,

In all its various branches—and at as

low a rate as any other man in the

State. He is thankful for past favors;

and respectfully solicits continuance

of the same.

Orders from a distance will be

thankfully received, and attended to

with promptness.

Gettysburg, Sept. 14. if

SHOEMAKERS,

CALL AT

CLARKSON'S,

And see a very handsome and large As-

sortment of the Newest Fashioned

LASTS,

JUST RECEIVED.

Nov. 11

STRAY MARE

WAS taken up, on the 11th inst.
 on the farm of the subscriber,
 living in Straban township, Adams
 county, Pa.

A Bay Mare,
 about 15 hands high, sup-
 posed to be about 4 years
 old; the one off hind foot white; had
 no shoes on when taken up. The owner
 is desired to come, prove property,
 pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN YEAGY.

March 15. 3t

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have ap-
 plied to the Judges of the Court
 of Common Pleas of Adams county, for
 the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this
 Commonwealth, and they have appoint-
 ed **Monday the 25th day of April next**, for
 the hearing of me and my Creditors, at
 the Court house in the borough of Gettysburg.

JOHN HEIDLER.

March 15. 3t

**PROCLAMATION.**

WHEREAS the Hon. **JOHN REED,**
 Esq. President of the several
 Courts of Common Pleas, in the Coun-
 ties composing the Ninth District, and
 Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Ter-
 miner, and General Jail Delivery, for
 the trial of all capital and other offend-
 ers in the said District—**DANIEL**
SHEFFER and **WM. MCLEAN,** Esquires,
 Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas,
 and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and
 Terminer, and General Jail Delivery,
 for the trial of all capital and other of-
 fenders in the County of Adams—have
 issued their precept, bearing date the
 27th day of January, in the year of our
 Lord one thousand eight hundred and
 thirty-one, and to me directed, for hold-
 ing a Court of Common Pleas, and **Ge-**
neral Quarter Sessions of the Peace,
 and General Jail Delivery, and Court of
 Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on
Monday the 25th day of April next!

Notice is hereby Given

To all the Justices of the Peace, the
 Coroner, and Constables, within the
 said County of Adams, that they be then
 and there, in their proper persons, with
 their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Ex-
 aminations, and other Remembrances,
 to do those things which to their offices,
 and in that behalf, appertain to be done
 —and also they who will prosecute a-
 gainst the prisoners that are, or then
 shall be, in the Jail of the said County
 of Adams, are to be then and there, to
 prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Gettysburg, the 15th day of

March, A. D. 1831.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.

Notice is hereby Given,

TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL RE-

PRESENTATIVES OF

VALENTINE STEAR,

LATE of Germany township, Ad-

ams county, deceased, to wit:—

John Stear, Michael Stear, Polly, inter-

married with **Henry Stonebraker,** Ja-

cob, now deceased, leaving minors, **E-**

lias, Jesse and Jonas Stear; **Susanna,**

intermarried with **John Yagerline;**

Molly, intermarried with **Henry**—

and **Catharine Stear**—or the Guardians

of such as are minors—that an

INQUEST

will be held on **Friday the 8th day of Ap-**

ril next, on a certain Tract of Land,

situate in Germany township, Adams

county, adjoining lands of **George Ar-**

nold and others, containing One Hun-

dred Acres, more or less—to make

Partition thereof to and among all the

Heirs and Legal Representatives of

said deceased, if the same will admit

of such partition without prejudice to

or spoiling the whole; but if the same

will not admit of such partition, then to

part and divide the same to and among

as many of them as the same will con-

veniently accommodate; but if the

same will not admit of division at all,

without prejudice to or spoiling the

whole thereof, then to value and ap-

praise the whole undivided.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettys-
 burg, March 8, 1831. 1t

AN ORDINANCE

For the regulation of the

Market, in Gettysburg.

SECT. 1. Be it Ordained by the Town

Council of the Borough of Gettysburg, and

it is hereby ordained by the authority of

the same, That Wednesday and Satur-

day or every week be the days for Mar-

ket, as hereinafter described. That no

person or persons shall be admitted to

buy any article of provision, (groceries,